The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

The colored editors of the United States make an announcement that they will hold a convention in St. Louis next July. The Reporter sincerely hopes it will not be a cloudy day for the darks.

Henry Ward Beecher says that he has been an evolutionist for twenty-five years, and the symptoms show that he is not through evoluting yet.

The first instalment under the wife beating act has been paid. William Pack, convicted of whipping his wife, was given twenty lashes recently at Annapolis, Md. He made piteous appeals to the Sheriff. This is the first enforcement of the law for punishing wife-beaters.

Governor Butler informed the Massachusetts legislature that he now wants insurance companies investigated. He says the required examinations of insurance companies by an actuary have not been made for several years, and of his own knowledge he is aware that one or two companies are not in a sound condition. He says there is not a sufficient force in the Insurance Department for the necessary examinations and not frauds enough for the employment of extra officials. He recommends a change in the law to carry out this necessary business of the State or the erection of a new office of actuary with sufficient salary.

We say, wade in Ben.

The Supreme Court having decided the right of the State Legislature to control railroad charters, is the same doctrine which, when enunciated by Judge Jere. S. Black in New York city a few years ago, created a marked sensation and encountered emphatic disputation in railroad circles; but since this final decision of the Supreme Court the soundness of Black's opinion, upon this important question of law, can no longer be doubted.

The base ball news to which many of the daily newspapers are just now devoting so much space, is about as unprofitable reading as can be put in type, and the individuals who find pleasure in that kind of literature must be shallow minded indeed, and it is a wonder any newspaper man feels it worth while to pander to such tastes.

THE SUPREME COURT ON REDUCING FARES.

The Supreme Court of the United States, a few days ago, rendered a very important decision relative to the powers of a state legislature to regulate the fares charged by a railroad corporation. The comment of the N. Y. *Herald*, explains the gist of it very briefly, thus:

"The opinion rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Company ought to convince even Governor Cleveland and the elevated road attorneys of the weakness of their contention that the Five Cent Fare bill was unconstitutional. The pivotal question in the Illinois case was substantially the same as that raised in this State. The charter of the Illinois road authorized the company "to establish such rates of toll for the conveyance of persons or property as they shall from time to time by their bylaws determine." This was an express grant of power to the company to charge such rates as it pleased. Notwithstanding this provision in the charter the Legislature passed a law reducing the rates. The company insisted that such legislation impaired the obligation of its contract with the State and was therefore unconstitutional. But the United States Supreme Court holds that the power of the State to control a railroad corporation which it has created in the matter of freight and passenger charges is supreme and that the clause in the charter giving the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company the right to fix its tolls could not deprive the State of its controlling power. The difference between the provision in that charter and the provision in the charter of the elevated roads in this city is that no maximum limit to the fares which the Illinois company might charge was prescribed, while a maximum limit was fixed in the case of the elevated roads. But this is a difference less favorable to the latter company than to the former. The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case which it has just decided leaves little room for doubt as to what would be its views on the power of the Legislature of New York to regulate fares on the elevated roads."

Instances of bearing another's crime are rare; a case is reported from Kentucky, in which it is said Gov. Blackburn, on 10 instant, pardoned James S. Sizmare, who was sent to the penitentiary from Clay county in 1880 for six years, charged with murder. It is said that Sizmare made no defense. His brother, a man with a large family, being the real criminal, Sizmare voluntarily took the odium and penalty on himself for the sake of his brother and his family. The brother, when dying recently, declared his guilt, and gave such proofs of the truth of the confession that the governor at once issued a pardon when the facts were made known to him.

The other day a bill against infernal machines was passed by the Pennsylvania Senate. Is this intended against the legislature itself?

It would seem to require a good deal of cheek with a large ingredient of greed for a Republican to ask an appointment from a Democratie governor, whom he gladly would have defeated. But such there be.

THE REPUBLICAN APPORTIONMENT BILL READY FOR THE SENATE.

The senate committees agreed upon senatorial, legislative and judicial apportionment bills. The senatorial and legislative bills do not differ from the drafts already published. The judicial bill provides for eighty-two law judges—an increase of two. The democratic house bill makes a reduction of three, making a difference of five judges, at $4,500 a year a piece, or $22,500 between the two bills. The two additional judges are placed in Clearfield and Cambria counties. Dauphin and Lebanon remain together. Perry, Juniata and Fulton are joined in one district; Union, Snyder and Mifflin; Huntingdon and Centre, Elk, Cameron and Clinton, Carbon and Monroe, Wayne and Pike, Wyoming and Sullivan, Forest and Warren, Potter and McKean, Clarion and Jefferson, Greene and Fayette, Adams, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clearfield, Lawrence and Tioga counties each make a separate district. No change is made in the other districts. York and Northampton each retain two law judges.

The republican congressional apportionment bill came up for discussion on third reading in the senate on Wednesday afternoon, 16.

The *Times* says: The retirement of the Jay Gould management of the New York *World* is another impressive lesson of the impotence of money in utilizing journalism for its own aims and purposes. When Jay Gould found himself the possessor of a few millions a dozen years ago, with all the shrewdness that he has exhibited in his gigantic speculations, which have multiplied his gains to an hundred millions, he committed the common error of less shrewd men of riches, in assuming that he could command politics, trade and speculation by buying newspapers. He saw how great newspapers controlled public affairs; how their honest and intelligent admonition conserved legitimate business; how gambling speculators were awed by the wholesome criticisms of fearless editors, and he was weak enough to believe that if he could control a few leading newspapers, he could control both politics and business.

His first venture was in the purchase of the New York *Tribune*. He paid $510,000 for a bare majority of the stock, and imagined that the influence of his New York journal would be potent under his control as it had been under Greeley's fearless, rugged integrity. The result was just the reverse of Mr. Gould's expectations. The paper ceased to pay dividends when he became its owner, and continued unprofitable for a full decade, when it was restored to popular respect and prosperity by Mr. Gould's retirement. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, with all his eminent capabilities as a journalist, and with all the prestige of the great journal founded by the greates of American journalists, could not make the *Tribune* prosper while a speculative millionaire was its reputed owner. Nor was Mr. Gould content with owning the *Tribune*. He evidently planned the control of the politics of both parties and the business of a continent. He next bought the New York *World*, then bought the Denver *News*, then made a big but unsuccessful bid for the Chicago *Tribune*; but the more he multiplied his newspapers, the more he was criticised and the less people read or respected his journals. He has finally learned the lesson that money cannot make successful or influential newspapers, and he has wisely closed out his newspapers with other bad speculations.

If President Arthur desires genuine fishing sport, let him come up here to Centre county, and in two days fishing we will guarantee him more fish and fun and healthy air, than he had in two weeks in Florida. The President need not set his nets to catch the next presidential term, for Conkling has said that the next haul will be made by the Democrats.

The proper depth to plant corn has now been settled:

Paris, Ky., May 13.—Two brothers named Reeves, farmers, quarreled about the proper depth to plant corn. The lie was given when one shot the other in the left breast near the heart. The wound is believed to be fatal.

Wm'sport Daily *Sun*: With the session days nearly numbered no less than sixty members of our State Legislature took the train to visit the battle fields down in Virginia. We have no objections to them making such a journey on their own time and money, but to ride on free passes and charge the State $10 per day is asking too much.

The whipping post on Monday was not idle. At New Castle Sheriff Martin whipped nine prisoners, seven of whom had been convicted of larceny, and two of receiving stolen goods. Two of the pilloried men were whites.

Wilkesbarre has prohibited the sale of liquor and segars on Sunday.

The act passed by the Tennessee legislature, making gambling a felony, went into effect yesterday and all the gambling houses in Memphis closed their doors.

The Pittsburg *Post* thinks the tour of the Pennsylvania legislators to Virginia at this time was disgraceful.

RUMORS OF A NEW RAILROAD.

The North Branch papers announce that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is about to form a Northumberland terminus of the Lack. & Bloomsburg division through Union, Centre and Clearfield counties, and on westward to make connections with important lines running west and south. This will open a large territory abundant in iron ore, coal and other minerals. It will traverse a farming country now remote from railroad facilities. The line will lessen the distance from New York to Pittsburg considerably, and will prove a strong opponent of the Pennsylvania Central and Reading Railroad. The D., L. & W. road is under the Jay Gould system, and if so, a trio of the heaviest railroaders in this country are all looking for a route into the Clearfield region.

Another rumor is that the Rochester & Pittsburg road has leased the Allegheny Valley road, from Falls creek to Pittsburg, and the road from Falls creek to Punxsutawney will be a branch only.

DENOUNCING PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 10.—In the Senate to-day, during the discussion of the constitutional prohibitory amendment question, Mr. Nelson made an attack upon President Arthur for countenancing the drinking of liquors in the White House, a custom, which, he said, was not tolerated by Presidents Hayes and Garfield.

The prohibitory amendment to the Constitution passed the Senate on second reading this afternoon, 21 to 19. Pending discussion on a motion to consider the subject finally on 16, the Senate adjourned.

DEFEAT OF THE APACHES.

San Francisco, May 11.—A Hermosillo, Mexico, special says: Col. Torres returned last night from the Sierra Madres, where he had been pursuing the Apaches for twenty days. He found them entrenched in a stronghold in the mountains. He attacked with 300 troops and dislodged the Indians. Troops then flanked the hostiles, charging them in the rear at the point of the bayonet. The Indians fled, leaving eleven dead. Five soldiers were killed and eight seriously wounded. Col. Torres says the Apaches fought savagely. They were armed with repeating rifles. The Indian troubles in Sonora are supposed to be ended.

The President of the Louisville and Chicago railway has carried his respect for the Sabbath to an extent that seriously interferes with the observance of the day in the manner customary along the line of the road. He has forbidden the running of Sunday excursion trains and of all other trains not absolutely necessary. He says: "This order applies to camp meeting trains. If Christians cannot find other places to worship, this company will not violate divine and civil law and deny its employes the essential rest of the Sabbath to carry them to camp meeting grounds." The projectors of camp meetings along the line of the Louisville and Chicago railway are in a condition of panic.

A BRIDEGROOM MURDERED BY HIS RIVAL, WHO TAKES POISON.

Paris, May 10.—A tragedy which has caused a great sensation was enacted here this morning on the Rue Saint-Denis. While a marriage party was proceeding along that thoroughfare on the way to the church where the marriage was to be solemnized a rival of the bridegroom suddenly appeared on the scene and, to the horror of the party, shot and killed him. The assassin poisoned himself instantly after firing the fatal shot.

The Supreme Court of Kentucky has decided that a wife may recover money lost by her husband at gambling.

GEN. EARLY GIVES HIS REASON FOR DESTROYING CHAMBERSBURG.

Washington, May 9.—The following letter from General Jubal Early, now published for the first time, is the fullest explanation and attempted justification he has ever made of his conduct in burning the town of Chambersburg, Pa., during the war. The letter is an interesting contribution to the history of the rebellion:

"Lynchburg, Va., June 6, 1882.—Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that the town of Chambersburg was burned on the same day on which the demand on it was made by McCausland and refused. It was ascertained that a force of the enemy's cavalry was approaching, and there was no time for delay. Moreover, the refusal was peremptory, and there was no reason for delay, unless the demand was a mere idle threat. As to the other inquiry, I had no knowledge of what amount of money there might be in Chambersburg. I knew that it was a town of some 12,000 inhabitants. The town of Frederick, Md., which was a much smaller town than Chambersburg, had in June very promptly responded to my demand on it for $200,000, some of the inhabitants who were friendly to us expressing a regret that I had not put my demand at $500,000. There was one or more National Banks at Chambersburg, and the town ought to have been able to raise the sum I demanded. I never heard that the refusal was based on the inability to pay such a sum, and there was no offer to pay any sum. The value of the houses destroyed by Hunter, with their contents, was fully $100,000 in gold, and at the time I made the demand the price of gold in greenbacks had very nearly reached $3, and was going up rapidly. Hence it was that I required the $500,000 in greenbacks if the gold was not paid, to provide against any further depreciation of the paper money. I would have been fully justified by the laws of retaliation in the war in burning the town without giving the inhabitants the opportunity of redeeming it. Very respectfully yours, J. A. Early.

Edward W. Bok, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

5,000 Barrels of Oil Destroyed—Six Persons Said to Have Perished.

Jersey City, May 10.—At half past three o'clock this morning, an oil tank in the National Storage Company's works at Communipaw, Jersey City, was struck by lightning. A huge sheet of flame shot up in the air with a deafening report that shook the neighborhood and was heard for miles around. A canopy of smoke like a colossal balloon rose above the oil works and spread itself over the city like a pall of a volcano to the commencement of an eruption. Then followed explosion after explosion, rivaling the crashes of thunder and the extensive oil works were soon a roaring mass of flames. Before six o'clock seven immense tanks were blazing rivers of fire, sweeping around the bottoms of the others, while the flames bombarded them from above. Tank No. 7 exploded with a terrific report, and the blazing oil spread with lightning-like rapidity. Chief Ferrier and a number of men were within ten yard of the tank at the time, and saved almost by miracle. Dropping the hose, which was soon burned to ashes. They fled for their lives. When they mustered again six of their number were found to be missing. The smoke was so dense that it was impossible to tell which way one was going and it is thought that the unfortunate men ran down to the river and were lost. The waves of flaming oil had rolled in upon the engine house, carpenter shop, machine shop, boiler and pump room, two warehouses, cooper shop and blacksmith shop, and they were a heap of ruins in an hour. Tank after tank was caught by the flames, until seven out of the twenty-six on the ground were blazing. The tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad also caught fire and and several rolling tanks on the rails were only saved by having earth piled on top of them. The bay was a sheet of flaming oil and a long trestle bridge of the railway, about a quarter of a mile long, running from the works to Black Sam's island was also burned down to the water's edge. It is thought that the loss will exceed $1,500,000. Twelve large tanks, eighteen cars, six barges, a dredger, three docks, and five brick buildings were destroyed.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

A Great Water Spout in Kansas Carries Destruction in its Path.

Kansas city, May 13.—A destructive cyclone swept across the southern part of this city shortly after 5 o'clock this evening, unroofing and demolishing buildings for a distance of two miles, the track of the storm ranging from half a block to two blocks in width. A number of persons were injured and some fatalities reported, but the loss of life will probably not be great as might be expected in view of the extent of the destruction of property. Nothing definite can be given, but the loss of property is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The day had been stormy, heavy showers fell at intervals accompanied at times by gusty winds.

At 4:30 o'clock, clouds which had been especially threatening along the western horizon, gathered densely over and a little west of Wyandotte. Out of them grew a dark funnel shaped cloud, which started northward across farming lands west of Wyandotte and crossing the Missouri river, passed into the country northeast of the city. About ten minutes later a second cloud formed near the place where the first originated and followed the course of the Kaw river to the Missouri, and down the latter to Randolph's point, five miles distant, where it seems to have disappeared in the river, throwing huge volumes of water to a great height. The cloud did very little damage, but was followed a few minutes later by a third and terrific one which laid waste buildings, trees and fences in its path across the southern portion of the city. Mrs. Reed and child are dead and Mr. Reed and three children badly injured. In Liberty the injury was slight. In Macon City five persons were killed and ten or fifteen injured. At Balekow one woman was killed and several persons injured. The town of Oronogo was entirely destroyed, six persons were killed and thirty-three wounded, many seriously and perhaps fatally.

St. Louis, May 11.—At three o'clock this afternoon the barns and stabling of Mr. Wilkinson, living seven miles from here, burned. Three of his children, the oldest a girl of seven years, perished in the flames. A span of horses, agricultural implements, hay, &c., were also destroyed. It is supposed the fire was set by the children while at play.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

—The venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, Brokers, etc., in Centre County, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the under signed Appraiser of Mercantile and other License Tax for the year 1883, as follows, to wit:

	Class.	Tax.
Aaronsburg. Business.		
M M Musser, Merchant	13	10 75
Philip Bros. do	13	10 75
Feidler & Runkle do	13	10 75
Thos. Yearick, Druggist	14	7 75
Bellefonte.		
V J Bauer & Co, Grocer	13	10 75
Jos. Cedars, Confectioner	14	7 75
D M Wagner, Merchant	11	15 75
Cyrus Strickland, Grocer	14	7 75
E Brown, Jr. & Co, do	13	10 75
Bunnel & Akens, Musical Inst	14	7 75
James O'Brain, Pools		40 75
M. Levi & Co, Clothing	12	13 25
Goldsmith Bros., Merchants	8	30 75
S & A Loeb, Merchants	9	25 75
Joseph Bros, do	9	25 75
John Brachbill, Furniture	13	10 75
Harper Bros, Merchants	10	20 75
George Blackford, Tobacco	14	7 75
John Meese, Grocer	14	7 75
S Lewins & Co, Clothing	13	10 75
J H Sands, Confectioner	14	7 75
John Harris, Drugs	14	7 75
John Harris, Patent Medicine	2	30 75
Lyon & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
G W Downing, Billiards		50 75
C U Hoffer & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
H Y Stitzer, Stationery	14	7 75
E. Graham & Son, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
F P Blair, Jewelry	14	7 75
John D Sourbeck, Confectioner	14	7 75
Doll & Mingle, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
James Harris & Co, Hardware	10	20 75
J. Zeller & Son, Drugs	13	10 75
do Patent Medicine	2	30 75
Montgomery & Co, Mer. Tailors	14	7 75
H K Hicks, Hardware	9	25 75
H C Weaver, Tobacco	14	7 75
J C Miller & Co, Stationery	14	7 75
George E Lewis, Grocer	12	13 25
Valentines Stores, Lim., Mer	6	50 75
Wilson, McFarlain & Co, Hardware	10	20 75
W H Wilkinson, Sample Agent	13	10 75
F C Richards, Jewelry	14	7 75
F P Kelchline, Tobacco	14	7 75
do Pool Table		30 75
A J Crouse, Tobacco	14	7 75
W R Teller, Pools		40 75
F P Green, Druggist	13	10 75
do Patent Medicines	2	30 75
Sechler & Co, Grocer	11	15 75
B F Barnes, Pool Table		30 75
Gordon & Landis, Implements	14	7 75
Berwin, White & Co, Coal	13	10 75
L Brown, Grain and Coal	11	15 75
Spangler & Co, Furniture	14	7 75
Harry Teats & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
John Anderson, Bottler		50 75
Alexander & Co, Coal and Grain	11	15 75
C Smith Confectioner	14	7 75
W T Twitmeyer, Stoves	14	7 75
J Powers & Son, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
D Garman & Son, Dry Goods	14	7 75
Isaac Gugrenheimer, Clothing	11	15 75
Mrs. L Hass, Brewer	8	25 75
Singer M'f'g Co, Sewing Machines	14	7 75
C G McMillen, Pool Table		30 75
M A Kirk, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicine	4	5 75
Fred Beezer, Distiller	8	25 75
Wm. Brown, Bottler		50 75
Benore.		
J I Thompson & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
J B Mattern, Merchant	12	13 25
J B Mattern, do	14	7 75
Blanchard.		
J A Quigley, Merchant	13	10 75
H W Hover, do	13	10 75
J I Kunes do	13	10 75
A E Graham, Pool Table		30 75
Boalsburg.		
Thos. F Riley, Grocer	14	7 75
S H Stover, Merchant	14	7 75
G B Jack, do	14	7 75
J N Dinges, Dry Goods and Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
Centre Hall.		
Clevan Dinges, Merchant	12	13 25
Wm. Wolf & Son do	12	13 25
J D Murray, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
J O Deininger, Hardware	14	7 75
W A Boal, Agent Merchant	14	7 75
Centre Hill.		
H J Barnes, Merchant	14	7 75
M Strohm, do	13	10 75
Coburn.		
Samuel Grenninger, Merchant	14	7 75
P H Stover, Grain and Coal	12	13 25
I J Grenoble, do do	8	25 75
Geo. Stover, Distiller	10	10 75
R F Vonada, Grocer	14	7 75
Fleming.		
A J & T E Griest, Merchants	11	15 75
do do Drugs		5 75
B F Leathers, Merchant	12	13 25
Union Co-operative Association, Limited, Merchants	14	7 75
J L Sommerville, Drugs	14	7 75
Fowler.		
S S Miles, Merchant	14	7 75
Guyer.		
C W Keith, Merchant	14	7 75
Houserville.		
L M Houser & Co, Merchants	14	7 75
Howard.		
B Lauth, Merchant	9	25 75
Lucas & Bro., Mer. and Coal Dealer	11	15 75
H A Moore, Drugs	14	5 75
do Patent Medicines	4	7 75
N L Shenck, Merchant	14	7 75
S F Kline do	14	7 75
Robert Cook do	14	7 75
John W Cook do	14	7 75
J B Antes do	14	7 75
B Weber & Co, Mer. and coal dealers	11	15 75
Anson Schenck, Hardware	14	7 75
Hublersburg.		
Henry Brown, Merchant	13	10 75
S H Goodhart, do	13	10 75
Julian Furnace.		
J C Hoover, Merchant	14	7 75
D Irvin, do	14	7 75
Phoenix Plaining Mill Co. Mer	14	7 75
J Parsons, Grocer	14	7 75
Lemont.		
J B Wasson, Merchant	14	7 75
Wm. Thompson, Jr., & Co, Mer	12	13 25
D F Taylor, Drugs	14	5 75
do Patent Medicines	4	7 75
Linden Hall.		
D Hess, Merchant	13	10 75
Loveville.		
Rhodes & Smith, Merchants	13	10 75
Madisonburg.		
A Ocker, Merchant	13	10 75
Martha Furnace.		
J I Thompson, Merchant	14	7 75
J F Williams do	14	7 75
Milesburg.		
A T Boggs, Grocer	14	7 75
W B Miles & Son, Merchants	13	10 75
C H Else & Bro, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
A W Rishel & Co, Merchants	14	7 75
John Hibler, Merchant	14	7 75
E H Carr, Coal dealer	14	7 75
M'Coy & Linn, Merchants	11	15 75
Wm. Lucas do	14	7 75
A C Iddings & Co, Limited, Mer	12	13 25
Mrs. S Lucas & Son, Merchants	14	7 75
Howe Mfg Co, Sewing Machines	14	7 75
Millheim.		
H H Tomlinson, Merchant	12	13 25
Jacob Eisenhuth, Drugs and Grocer	14	7 75
J W Snook, Merchant	13	10 75
Musser & Smith, Hardware	13	10 75
Jerome Spelgelmeyer, Merchant	13	10 75
E C Campbell & Son do	14	7 75
J W Stam, Merchant	14	7 75
J A Pensyl, Pools a Billiards		40 75
Moshannon.		
A M McClain, Merchant	14	7 75
Nittany.		
Mrs. M E Holmes, Merchant	13	10 75
Penn Hall.		
J B Fisher, Merchant	12	13 25
Philipsburg.		
Matley & Shelow, Tobacco & Con	14	7 75
C Munson & Son, Merchants	8	30 75
Kessler & Huffinger, do	8	30 75
W D A Naugel, Jewelry	14	7 75
J F Barber, Hardware	13	10 75
W H McCausland, Jewelry	14	7 75
Gray, Wolf & Co, Merchants	6	50 75
R F Mull, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicine	3	10 75
E M McKinney, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	2	30 75
G Parker, (Ex) Stationery	14	7 75
W E Burchfield, Grocer	14	7 75
A W Harper, do	14	7 75
E M Tonner, Furniture	14	7 75
L J & K Switzer, Stationery	13	10 75
J Lytle & Co, Grocers	12	13 25
S Sprankle & Son, Merchants	13	10 74
Crissman & Nice, Drugs	14	7 75
do do Patent Medicines	3	10 75
F Meyers, Clothing	13	10 75
W N Ake, Grocer and Confectionery	14	7 75
J Kuss, Green Grocer	14	7 75
Strouse & Lehman, Mer	10	20 75
G W Howorth, Confectioner	14	7 75
E F & W A Blowers & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
W H Derland, Tobacco & Confr	14	7 75
Silas Reese, Grocer	12	13 25
R Arisman, do	14	7 75
John Feightal, Furniture	14	7 75
A A Ryan, Grocer	14	7 75
J Sankey, Boots and Shoes	14	7 74
B B Kreamer, Pool and Billiards		50 75
G Lyon & Co, Merchants	8	40 75
M E George, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
C G Herlinger, Clothing	11	15 75
J M Hall & Co, Hardware	10	25 75
H O Hoffer, Pools and Billiards		50 75
do Tobacco	14	7 75
Alfred Jones, Hardware	11	15 75
J N Koonover, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
Stewart & Johnson, Furniture & Grocer	11	15 25
Stevens, Brinton & Co, Merchants	11	15 25
Williamsport Oil Co, Wholesale	12	13 25
A R Feisel, Jeweler	14	7 75
D S Smith & Co, Grocer	14	7 75
John Nuttall & Co, Merchants	11	15 75
E A Davis & Son, Jewelry	14	7 75
J H Boring, Mus. Instruments	14	7 75
Pine Glen.		
G R Boak, Merchant	13	10
Pine Grove Mills.		
J C Sample & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
Wm. Dreyder, do	13	10 75
D M Weaver, Grocer	14	7 75
Pleasant Gap.		
W H Noll, Jr., & Bro, Merchants	14	7 75
R P Barnes, Merchant	14	7 75
J F Mann, do	14	7 75
H Eckenroth (estate) Merchant	14	7 75
G Haag, Distiller	8	25 75
Port Matilda.		
Chaney & Thompson, Merchants	13	10 75
S S Miles & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
A W Reese, do	13	10 75
Potters Mills.		
Thompson & Smith, Merchants	14	7 75
S Strong, Merchant	14	7 75
Rebersburg.		
Gramley Bros., Merchants	13	10 75
J R Brumgart, do	13	10 75
Rock Springs.		
A G Ewing, Merchant	13	10 75
J C Gobeen, do	14	7 75
do do	13	10 75
Roland.		
Curtin & Co, Merchants	11	15 75
Sandy Ridge.		
W R Miller, Merchant	9	25 75
W J Jackson, do	10	20 75
Snow Shoe.		
G R Boak & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
Summerville & Co, do	11	15 75
J S Ewing, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
W H Wood, Jewelry	14	7 75
Herbert Williams, Grocer	14	7 75
Samuel Boyer, Confectionery	14	7 75
Joseph Thompson, Grocer	14	7 75
Wm. Graur & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
do do Pat. Medicines	4	5 75
Spring Mills.		
G R Speigelmeyer & Co, Merch'ts	13	10 75
Whitmer & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
G A Runk, Grain & Coal	13	10 75
J D Long, Merchant, Grain & Coal	12	13 25
I J Grenoble, do do do	11	15 75
John A Grenoble, Hardware	14	7 75
State College.		
J & J Stewart, Merchants	12	13 25
Stormstown.		
R J P Gray, Merchant	11	15 75
J H Grimm, Grocer	14	7 75
Juniata Mining Co, Limited, Mer	13	10 75
Tusseyville.		
S M Swartz, Merchant	13	10 75
Walker.		
Mrs. S E Miller, Merchant	14	7 75
H Yearick & Son, Merchants	14	7 75
Wolf's Store.		
J S Emerick, Merchant	14	7 75
Woodward.		
Wolf & Hosterman, Merchants	13	10 75
N W Eby & Co, Distillers	8	25 75
Zion.		
D Soit, Merchant	14	7 75
S F Dorman, Merchant	14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above Appraisement that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

TAVERN LICENSES.

John Ramsdale, Philipsburg	5	50 75
James Passmore do	5	50 75
S G Low do	5	50 75
John A McOmber do	5	50 75
Bernard Coyle do	5	50 75
John Sneham do	5	50 75
C A Faulkner, Philipsburg (wholesale)	12	30 75
F H Lehman, Bellefonte	5	50 75
W R Teller do	5	50 75
Daniel Garman do	5	50 75
C G McMillen do	5	50 75
E Brown do	5	50 75
Howard & M'Gowan do	5	50 75
John Odenkirk, Potter twp	5	50 75
Samuel T Frain, Millheim	5	50 75
Henry Robb, Walker twp	5	50 75
D J Moyer, Centre Hall	5	50 75
D H Rishl, Potter twp	5	50 75
George Miller, spring Mills	5	50 75
John H Bibby, do do	5	50 75
Joseph Kleckner, Coburn	5	50 75
Jeffrey Hayes, Rush twp	5	50 75
E A Nolan, Snowshoe	5	50 75
Harvey Witherite do	5	50 75
John G Uzzel do	5	50 75
John J Delaney do	5	50 75
T F Moyer, Madisonburg	5	50 75
H G Shafer, Aaronsburg	5	50 75
A Kohlbrecker, Millesburg	5	50 75
Gottleb Haag, Spring twp	5	50 75
Jas A Livingstone, Ferguson twp	5	50 75
Jonas Stetler, Worth twp	5	50 75
W S Musser, Millheim	5	50 75
Jacob Cook, Howard	5	50 75
SALOON LICENSE.		
Fred R Rollins, Bellefonte	5	30 75
EATING HOUSES.		
John Anderson, Bellefonte		20 75
Fred Smith do		20 75
Samuel Boyer, Snowshoe		20 75
Martin Haley do		20 75

I hereby certify that the above list of Taverns, Saloons and Wholesale Licensees of Centre County is correct. J. B. FRANK,

4tmay10 Appraiser.

For the Fair Sex.

Long wrinkled gloves are now worn inside the sleeve instead of being drawn up on the outside.

The large flat collars of Irish point have taken the place of the Mother Hubbards, except for small girls.

Ivory-white Canton crape for a basque, train and lambrequin flounces, and a skirt of terry velvet make an exquisite combination for dinner dresses.

There is a variety in the battlemented basque bodies. They are cut a little longer and the form of a tulip petal, rounded and pointed in the centre.

Draperies across the hips remain very large; back draperies do not descend very low on the dress skirt, especially when there are flounces all around the skirt.

Japonica, prawn and strawberry pink are the pale shades to be used to combine with all the dark fashionable reds, such as scarlet, garnet, strawberry and terra cotta.

The fashionable rage is for black spun-silk hose for children, even for infants; and for fine black open-work stockings, which will be worn with black hats and white dresses.

In hosiery, the new cream, fine Balbriggan and Lisle thread, as delicate and almost as costly as silk, are to become fashionable for wearing with all colored shoes and light dresses.

Dress sleeves are fitted very closely to the arm; they are high on the shoulder and short at the wrist; linen cuffs are seldom used, because white cuffs of embroidery are worn outside the sleeve.

The Jersey tunic is a short overdress of Jersey webbing trimmed with soutache. It may be made useful as a polonaise to wear with the skirts of dresses after their basques have become shabby.

A simple and graceful overskirt has a deep, round, apron front that reaches to the foot of the underskirt. Several thick, full plaits are laid at each side of the apron, and the back has two full breadths of the material to be draped in soft folds.

Jersey cashmere is a new French all-wool fabric which is intended for suits made in the Jersey style; and is well adapted to its purpose. It is firm, not elastic, like stockinet, but soft, and delightful to the touch. It is made in the newest of the fine shades of colors topaz, terra cotta, bronze and the like.

Forests and Hailstones.

The utility of forests as a safeguard against avalanches and a hindrance to freshets and snowdrifts has often been pointed out, but it has never before been suggested that forests are a preservation against hailstorms. Such, however, is the opinion of Herr Riniker, who is chief forester of Canton Aargau, Switzerland. He says that where there are forests there are no hailstorms, and in support of this theory he adduces a remarkable fact, for the accuracy of which he and many others can personally vouch. In the south of Aargau there is a little chain of mountains known as the Lindenberge. The Lindenberge are about 20 kilometres long, of an average height, above sea level, of some 800 feet, and completely covered with wood. About twenty years ago the forest was divided in two places by wide gaps, with the consequence that the valleys at the foot of the mountains were soon afterward visited with frequent hailstorms. The hail-charged clouds were seen to traverse the gaps. In 1868 the wider of the two open spaces was closed by a plantation of firs, and since 1871 no hailstorm has crossed the forest. In explanation of this phenomenon Herr Riniker suggests that, as hail-clouds are saturated with positive electricity and trees conduct from the earth negative electricity, the meeting of the two currents develops sufficient heat to prevent the complete congelation of the clouds and even to thaw the hailstones contained in them—for the clouds of this description pass very near the earth—and so convert the frozen particles into rain. If further observation should confirm the accuracy of Herr Reiniker's conclusons in this regard, the importance of forests in countries where hailstorms are frequent will be greatly increased.

Rules on Tree Planting.

1st. Dig for large trees a hole four to five feet in diameter; two feet or more deep, according to soil.

2d. Deposit in the bottom of the hole any stones, rocks or the like, for a good bottom drainage and fill in with loam, to the depth the tree is to stand. Sods reversed or washings from the side of a road is rich and good for the retention of moisture.

3d. Set the tree in position and see that the roots are free from buises; cover the roots with fine soil and settle well by watering while planting. The tree should be headed in with clip pruners or knife, equal to the disturbance caused by removal; and giving a form to start with.

4th. Secure the tree firmly with big stones after the work is completed; eave the rest to nature and time.

HYMN TO THE NIGHT.

I heard the trailing garments of the night
Sweep through her marble halls;
I saw her sable skirts all fringed with light
From the celestial walls.

I felt her presence, by its spell of might
Stoop o'er me from above.
The calm, majestic presence of the night.
As of the one I love.

I heard the sounds of sorrow and delight,
The manifold, soft chimes
That fill the haunted chambers of the night,
Like some old poet's rhymes.

From the cool cistern of the midnight air
My spirit drank repose;
The fountain of perpetual peace flows there,
From those deep cisterns flows.

O holy night! from thee I learn to bear
What man has borne before;
Thou lay'st thy finger on the lips of care,
And they complain no more.

Peace! Peace! Orestes-like I breathe the prayer!
Descend with broad-winged flight;
The welcome, the thrice prayed-for, the most fair,
The best-loved night.

—LONGFELLOW.

RESUME OF THE TOBACCO MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. — So far as selling goods is concerned, dullness remains remarkably supreme among the handlers of manufactured hard tobacco, and were it not for the compulsory necessity requisite for handlers to assort and arrange stock preparatory to inventoring the same, in accordance with regulations of the Government, on the first of May, we are quite sure employees would have their time occupied in reading the news of the day.

Nevertheless, a number of our large jobbing houses are keeping salesmen on the road, seeking orders for any brand which they are able to understandingly specify definite figures for the month of May.

The jobbers claim they have, and are daily placing upon their books, orders to be shipped next month as early as possible at prices allowing fair margins.

It is very evident from the extraordinary favorable outlook, that a large amount of manufactured tobacco will be handled next month in this market, and jobbers must be busy; but, whether this condition will hold for any length of time is a question which, just now, is causing much inquiry and quiet consideration, leading to conclusions frought with doubtful forebodings and questionable issues, and, as the Tobacco trade so far is imbedded on a *solid rock* pecuniarily, we hope they will weigh carefully the circumstance before they venture too far into deep water.

Fine cuts are being sold for immediate use in moderate quantities, while considerable orders have been given for stock, deliverable next month to manufacturers of unmistakable A. No. 1 grades.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—Dealers are fast decreasing the old stock. They have adopted the principle, it must be sold at some figure, but go it must, so that they are nearly all ready to adorn their shelves with new goods of every description of granulated or cut and dry tobacco.

CIGARS—Are being sold in limited quantity, while manufacturers' order-books are full, so much so that trouble is anticipated in filling the same as promptly as parties desire. Work is being pushed forward with unusual activity.

Snuff manufacturers are running over with orders from May delivery. As a result, double set of hands are required.

SEED LEAF.—A casual visit among the cigar leaf dealers the past week, does not indicate the activity hoped for at this season of the year. They say they never had a more varied or better selected stock, especially in wrappers of every grade, while binders and fillers cannot be surpaseed in quality, all of which are offered at small margins.

Nevertheless, cigar manufactnrers, while they hold as a general thing light stock, still hold back, and as they say, desire to see how trade will open next month before acting or laying in a large supply of stock.

A short season longer and something booming or destructive will be known.

Sumatra leaf is handled in very moderate quantities at the advance, while Havana fillers loom up in demand; Vuelta holds the fort and weekly makes new admirers; Havana wrappers are fast becoming something of the past.

LANCASTER, PA.—Quite a number of buyers are yet driving through the country and buying freely at prices ranging from 8 and 2 up to 18, 6 and 2, according to quality. They complain, however, that goods such as they want are getting scarce, and although there is a good deal of leaf yet in the hands of farmers, most of it is low grade and much absolutely trashy. It is estimated that fully three-fourths of the crop of 1882 has been taken, and there will be no difficulty in cleaning up the balance if farmers will sell for what their goods are worth.

There continues to be great diversity of opinion as to the condition of the crop. Some buyers say their purchases are equal to anything ever secured in this county, while others complain that much of it is coarse, short and fleabitten.

Between 400 and 500 cases of old tobacco were sold last week on private terms. It is understood that holders are a little stiffer in their demands, now that their stock is growing less than they were earlier in the season.—*Intelligencer.*

DAYTON, OHIO.—The ragged, last end of the tobacco season is here; the wind-up of three months' rush among the buyers. The sheds are empty and the warehouses full. Farmers and dealers are more than satisfied with the business done. The '82 crop has been profitable to farmers.

What there is unsold by farmers here in the Miami district is held by them on speculation; there are probably 6000 or 8000 cases of it.—*Journal.*

MIAMISBURG, OHIO. — Interest and activity in this market are well maintained, though the fact that fine crops are scattered and the principal dealers well supplied has a tendency to depress prices. There is a brisk demand for old or sweated, goods which ought to move such crops of the '81 Seed leaf as have merit, promptly. Fine crops of '82 Seed leaf are very fine, yet only very large growths command 8 and 10c. This fact and the cause are very well understood here. Probably not more than one-fourth of the '82 Ohio will appear this year as Pennsylvania and Connecticut; the balance will go for shipping. Some of the Zimmer's Spanish will be shipped, but it will never be whiffed in German pipes. The bulk of this stock is in hands of large manufacturers, and will be used in their trade.

The crop of '82 German was small, and, with the 81, has almost entirely disappeared from the field, sales of '82 being stimulated by exceptional merit in '81.

DANVILLE, VA.—Prices have been well maintained; although the receipts are very large, the demand has kept well up with the supply. The prospects for plants for the coming crops are good.

RICHMOND, VA.—The tobacco market the past week has shown an increase in dark goods, and sales have been active and prices firm. Lugs have been bought up by the manufacturers. There is no change in bright wrappers and old fillers are scarce and higher.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The supply has not been large and prices have held satisfactory. The stock of old tobacco is going fast at prices satisfactory to holders. There is a prospect for an increase in receipts the coming week.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Leaf tobacco is now coming forward freely, and the market continues active and firm, shippers taking readily all the good grades offering. Thereis very little Ohio coming in, and we are without any sales to note during the week. Stock in factory's hands small.

CLARKESVILLE, TENN.—Our receipts increase, being about 1000 hhds. for the week; the sales were 496 hhds. for the week ending to-day. The market was rather irregular and ¼ lower on the poorer grades of leaf. We quote common lugs, at 3½ to 4¼; good lugs, at 4¾ to 5½; common leaf, at 5 to 6; medium leaf, at 6¼ to 8; good leaf, at 8½ to 9½; fine leaf, at 10 to 11½. Selections, none offering. With the large supply and reduced demand for those qualities which are most abundant in our crop, which facts are beginning to be realized by shippers, it is evident that prices must recede until a point is reached that demands will be stimulated, and export grades will move with a slow and halting step until this point is reached.

This is the period when the "Fly" is hopped out to enliven the scene. Where is the "gay and festive cuss?" Can't some speculator start a fly report? It will make talk anyhow.

EDGERTON, WIS., — The warehouses at this point have been extremely busy this week receiving from the growers, and the town wears a lively appearance. Several buyers are riding, taking contracts where they can do so at moderate figures, generally lower than previously paid.

The best crops held by farmers who are anxious to sell have in a measure been picked up, leaving the poorer grades, which must find a market at lower prices. There is, however, a great deal of gilt-edged tobacco remaining in first hands,—men who are able to hold until they obtain their price. But there is no marked improvement in the market, nor is there likely to be while there is so large a per cent. of damaged leaf in the country. Tom. Cromer, Jr., reports the sale of a dozen crops of Spanish, running at figures like 10 and 4c; 7c round and 10c round with fillers excluded; broad leaf at 5, 3 and 1c, and 6c round. These are about the ruling figures paid by other dealers.—*Tobacco Reporter.*

CONNECTICUT VALLEY.—The market remains very quiet. A goodly number of dealers have been dragging through the mud searching for such stray lots as can be secured at the present low figures. When they can find a farmer pinched for money they offer him 6 or 7c per pound for his crop, not over one-half its real value, and too often they succeed in getting the crop by persistently decerying its value. But, oh, how speedily the tune is changed when they own it! There is no sense or propriety in the farmer selling his crops at filler prices. In Pennsylvania the crop has nearly all passed out of the growers' hands.

It is not probable that any advance in price will be offered by the buyers at present, as it is probable that more than one-half the crop of 1882 is sold, perhaps even three-fifths of it. And now the dealer or packer is interested in keeping up the price, or will be as soon as the grower, who is holding for the sweat, is ready to sell. Those who have good crops will do well to insist on a fair price, but those holding poor lots must of course see the propriety of closing out upon reasonable offers.

Sales have been here and there of small lots. At Hinsdale, N. H., S. O. Doolittle sold 2 acres of low grade Havana at 7½c through. Our correspondent writes: The plant beds are being prepared. About the same quantity will be set as last year. At Northfield one lot of Seed, about 1 ton, at 8c in bundle; three lots of about 3 tons each at 13½c through. Deerfield, April 16—No new sales to report. The last of the hanging tobacco was taken down last week, and a few more days will finish up assorting and packing. Some plant beds sown last week and the balance will be this week. We have several communications from other towns to same purport. Growers are in something of a quandary to know which kind or variety to grow. Very many purpose to raise Seed leaf again, as it sells for about the same figures as they can get for Havana Seed, while the former will yield from 400 to 600 pounds more to the acre.—*American Cultivator.*

BALDWINSVILLE.—Buyers all claim that there are a good many crops in the growers' hands, which they would buy readily and give all they are worth, but the prices at which they are held are considerable above their real value. The growers, who have raised and sold tobacco year after year, must understand the real worth of their '82 crops, and we would suggest that when they are offered what they know to be a fair price, to sell, and not hold for a cent or two, as a good many are doing, and then take from two to five cents less, later, as a great many have done heretofore. By Saturday night the last foreign buyer will have left us, but we hope to see them here again soon.

We call attention to the circular of being especially cautious as to the kind of Domestic Havana seed to sow; and we deem it of great importance, as set forth in the circular, to sow pure and select seed, and also to perpetuate the growth only of those varieties which will bear the closest scrutiny and which will be pleasing to the trade. The suggestion to secure the best Cuba seed from the *Vuelta de Abajo* region is worthy of careful consideration in order to keep up the identity of the Havana seed tobacco.—*Gazette.*

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

The chief object of the planter is to keep his crop moving from the time the seed goes into the ground to the time it is packed. If the seed if checked, irreparable mischief will result.

Here is the first step after sowing:

Keep the beds moist—not part of the time, but constantly. This is imperative.

Here is the way an experienced planter treats sod ground. The sod for the area of first planting is turned under late—about ten days before planting. the manure is then applied, followed immediately by two harrowings and cross harrowing. The ground is crossed with a sled of four runners, and low, flat hills made. Cut-worms will feed on the sods thus turned under.

Mr. J. J. Swartzel, one of our best growers, will sow the Zimmer's Spanish about the middle of this month. He will sow soaked seed—three sowings for four acres, six to eight days apart.

Make your tobacco fields rich. Don't depend on what you think about it—be sure—put on manure. The heavy rains of last summer leached the soil. Get manure—honestly if you can—but get manure.—*Edgerton (Wis.) Reporter.*

HOW TO GROW DOMESTIC HAVANA. WHAT SEED TO SOW.

The chief aim of every tobacco grower should be to provide himself with good, pure tobacco seed, known to be such from experience, and meantime best adapted to the climate in which it is to be grown. When the grower learns from trial and test which variety of Havana tobacco succeeds best and when that especial variety attains its proper size in respect to the leaf, and when it shall possess all the necessary characteristics deemed of value to render it as nearly perfect as may be in growth, color, gloss, etc., then a large quantity of the seed from select plants should be saved for future use, since it has been ascertained that tobacco seed carefully preserved will grow though it be twenty-five years old. It may take a little longer for the seed to germinate, yet it will do so the same as fresh seed with the exception named.

It is a fact we have got to constantly bear in mind that if we succeed in growing fine Domestic Havana tobacco in this country we have got to preserve the identity of the Cuba characteristics of the plants we grow; we have got to preserve the gloss of the leaves; we have got to grow plants infused with as much oil, or the aromatic principle, nicotine, as possible to render the tobacco of value; we have got to grow the tobacco of the right size and preserve the fine texture of the leaves and the aroma of the plants peculiar to Havana tobacco; and in a word, grow essentially a Cuba or Havana leaf fairly and legitimately domesticated and acclimated to our climate. It is necessary, too, for us to strive hard to prevent our Domestic Havana leaf from running into *seed leaf obacco*—we must not allow the plants to become "seedy," as the expression goes. We should avoid sowing seed that will produce instead of genuine Domestic Havana plants, those to all intents and purposes similar to seed leaf tobacco. Our object should be to produce an acceptable leaf,—tobacco that will suit the manufacturers, who now want glossy, dark goods, a strong leaf, fine and beautiful; for cigars are sold now-a-days more on account of the appearance of the wrappers around them than through their qualities otherwise; or, in other words, the cigar that meets the approval of the eye sells well.

We can accomplish the results named if we pay attention to details in raising the right kind of Domestic Havana, and by securing the best seed obtainable from the Island of Cuba.

The way to accomplish the result suggested is to procure genuine Havana seed from the Island of Cuba, of known merits, from the celebrated Vuelta de Abajo district, located west of Havana. This famous belt produces, it is said, the finest leaf in the world. From this rich region came the Haynes' Havana seed originally. Let the growers get their Havana seed from the section named through proper and trustworthy sources, and commence the *modus operandi* of hybridizing and cultivating the plants by sowing the approved Cuba seed. The process of hybridizing may reasonably be commenced the first year of the growth of the plants by placing some other desirable Domestic Havana plants beside the Cuba plants. When both are in full bloom, force the pollen from the blossoms of one set of plants on to those of the other variety, and repeat this frequently for a short time, until you are satisfied the work has been well done. Let them then go to seed. Save the seed from these plants—the genuine Havana ones—and sow it the second year, and the third or fourth year, if need be, until the plants thus produced are satisfactory. When the tobacco is as near perfection as you can, seemingly, grow it, save a large quantity of sound seed from the best plants for use for a series of years, and in this way you will perpetuate the growth of a desirable variety of Havana seed tobacco, of almost inestimable value. The grower can, if he shall chose to do so, raise a distinctively genuine Havana tobacco leaf, without attempting hybridization, and thus keep up the identity and character of the Vuelta de Abajo variety, in the same manner in which Mr. James Haynes succeeded so admirably in producing the Haynes Havana.

Sumatra cannot compete with our production of Domestic Havana if we will but stick to the text, and raise a fine leaf, not too large, nor a weak, colorless leaf, but one possessing all the characteristics of Havana seed tobacco, and we need not fear the Sumatra leaf raised through Cooley labor in the Indian ocean.

May Day.

The 1st of May was the chief festival of ancient times. Chaucer tells us that in England during the Middle ages, it was customary for all, even the Court to join in this carnival. The fairest maid of the village was crowned with flowers and seated in an arbor covered with hawthorn, where she sat in state and received the youthful courtiers who sang and danced around her after the old Roman fashion of worshipping the goddess Flora. In Henry VIII.'s time the heads of the corporation of London went out on the high grounds of Kent to gather the May, the King and Queen Katherine of Arragon coming from the palace of Greenwich to meet them. Every town and village had its May pole on which was suspended each season wreaths of flowers, and the villagers danced in pretty rings nearly the whole of the day around it. The Puritans abolished the custom; but it was revived after the Restoration and continued down to the time of many now living. The May pole is yet continued in parts of France and Germany.

Instruments of Torture.

In a tower in Nuremburg, writes a traveler in Germany, is a room where are preserved a number of very curious instruments of torture used in Nuremburg hundreds of years ago, before the days of jails and penitentiaries. There are thumbscrews of the most approved patterns and helmets for gossiping men and women. A singularly cheerful piece of furniture is a large, heavy wheel, on one side of which stands out a large, sharp piece of iron. In the glorious days of old an offender who had to be punished with the wheel was stripped naked and firmly bound to a plank, face downward. The piece of iron on the wheel was rolled up and down and across the victim's back till justice was satisfied or the victim was dead. Inasmuch as the spike was long enough to get half way through the man's body, and was always heated red hot, the victim generally died and justice was entirely satisfied. It was not as expeditious as the guillotine, but it was just as certain. The only man who ever survived it was adjudged a magician because he survived it, and was promptly beheaded for being a magician. That settled him. He didn't bother Nuremburg any more. There are also displayed switches made of fine threads of steel which were laid on the bare back with telling effect. A little of these things goes a great way, but, on being told that in the adjoining tower is the "steel maiden" you get over your qualmishness. Your party is taken in charge by a guide, who shows you a large assortment of horrors before you come to the chief one, as a sort of preparation. There are stocks of all kinds gags for tattlers, handcuffs, anklets, and cradle, the bed of which is filled with spikes, in which old time offenders were faithfully rocked to sleep—a sleep from which there was no awakening. There are long tables with a screw at top and bottom, to which men were strapped by the hands and feet, the screws then turned until the unfortunate man was torn apart. In those cheerful days, when a merchant, bakers or butcher was found selling his goods by false weight or measure, he was placed in a cage and carried all through the city, with his name and trade fastened very conspicuously in front. After making the grand tour, he was taken, cage and all to the river, and ducked again and again, till it was thought that his lesson was sufficient to prevent repetition. Perhaps some such form might be advantageous in these days. Wife beaters in those times were severely punished. They were furnished with close-fitting helments, from which heavy weights were suspended. They were given a conspicuous place in the public square, appropriately labelled and placed in stocks, with heavy weights attached to their arms and feet, and there they sat the livelong day, subjected to the jeers and ridicule of the town. Scolding wives were put in cages, with gags in their mouths, and exposed in the public square. You are shown all kinds of beheading blacks and gallows upon which noted villains have gone to their reward, while the walls are covered from top to bottom with pictures of the practical operations of the various instruments that filled the room.

A Duelist Laughed At.

A man whose character for courage is established can never suffer by refusing to conform to the sily "code of honor," and his challenger will gain nothing but the reputation of a quarrelsome simpleton.

The centennial of the capture of Stony Point recalled an anecdote of one of the storming party, Col. Scott, afterward Governor of Kentucky. He was a brave man, and acquired a reputation in his adopted State as a skillful Indian fighter.

While he was Governor, some fellow sent him a challenge, on account of an offense which he imagined Scott had committed against his (the challenger's) honor. The old soldier did not notice it. The man who had given public notice of his intention to "call out" the Governor was much annoyed at his silent contempt. After waiting several days he sought the Governor for an explanation, and the following dialogue took place.

"Governor Scott, you received a challenge from me?"

"Your challange was delivered, sir."

"But I have received neither an acknowledgement nor an acceptance of it."

"I presume not, sir, as I have sent neither."

"But of course you intend to accept?"

"Of course I do not."

"What! Not accept my challenge? Is it possible that you, Governor Scott, brought up in the army, decline a combat?"

"I do with you."

"Then I have no means of satisfaction left but to post you up a coward."

"Post me a coward!" exclaimed the Governor with a hearty laugh. "Post away, and you'll only post yourself a liar and everybooy will say so."

And that was the end of it.

WHY THE DAISIES ARE WHITE.

Once on a time a quarrel rose,
'Tis said, between impatient Spring
And that old graybeard Winter, who
Yet louger to his throne would cling.
"My turn it is quoth, "Mistress Spring,
"To reign, and clothe the earth anew.
How long must all my beauties lie
Concealed for fear of such as you?"

Then to the sunbeams coaxingly
She turned and said, "To you alone
I look for help earth's chains to loose,
And drive this loiterer from the throne.
So, tempted by her smiling face
The Sunbeams answered to her call,
And though old Winter battled well,
His kingdom soon began to fall.

"But if you think," he coldly said,
All traces of me to wipe away,
My memory still shall haunt and lie
Upon your meadows day by day."
And on that night a messenger,
By Winter sent to daisyland,
Upon each daisy blossom laid
A sheet of snow with lavish hand.

And Mistress spring when she beheld
The souvenir of Winter's reign,
Smiled as she softly kissed her pets,
And foiled his purpose once again;
For in the heart of each white flower
She laid a bit of golden sun
And bade it nestle closely there
Until sweet daisy life was done.

And thus the fair field-flower grew,
Spring's golden sunshine, warm and bright,
At rest forever in its heart.
The while its leaves, like snow, are white.

—MARY D. BRINK.

My Wedding Tour.

I was only seventeen when Charlie married me, and I wrote myself for the first time Mrs. Charles Vail, Jr., and saw the initials of the same blazoned on my new Saratoga trunk, when we started on our wedding journey. My wedding journey! I can speak of it calmly now, but the time was when it harrowed up my inmost soul. To this day, Charlie becomes wroth when it is mentioned, and says it is my "confounded imagination;" but he knows, and I know well, that that is only one of those covenient little loopholes through which big masculinity can crawl on emergency; and the facts remaining unchanged and indisputable, I shall defy Charlie and state them to the world.

Imagine then, reader or listener, whoever you may be, that the last silken train has swept itself out of Trinity chapel, and the last note of the inevitable "Wedding March" shudderered itself out of the big groaning organ, and that Charlie and I are married. Also, that the kissing and crying over is achieved, and the voices of my husband's sisters and my maiden aunts, hailing down blessings on our heads, are happily lost in the distance—that the only sound we hear is the rattle and roar of an express train thundering eastward, and I am looking out into the golden noonday watching the fields and roads and villages and woodlands race past up, and sweep back into a room, like running water. There we sat, two blissful young fools—but it isn't of our bliss or our foolishness, either, that I am going to tell you—only of the single adventure of our wedding tour.

Charlie hadn't told me where we were to go, and I rather liked being left in ignorance, knowing no more than that we were being swept away to some little paradise of our own—it might be an island of the Hebrides, or Crusoe's kingdom, or Eden itself. We stopped at a good many stations by the way that looked anything but paradisical; but I saw everything through a glass, rosily, as I sat there demure and mute, by Charlie's side. The shadows were growing short, and it was just noon, when we stopped at some "ville" or other, whose long, low, straggling buildings, crowded close upon the track, and the broad, dusty village street, branching off at right angles, are photographed upon my memory. Not for anything intrinsically remarkable; there were only a good many teams and farm wagons, and open carriages, and light carryalls standing about, with the lazy horses rubbing against the old worm-eaten posts, under the row of drooping green trees, and plenty of people on the platform, crowding together for greeting and good-byes; it was a commonplace every day picture enough, and not even a pretty one, except in fragments. There was a general exodus from the car, and a rush dinnerward, as we supposed, toward the swinging sign of some "house" or other down the lazy little country street; and Charlie, looking at his watch, said it was twelve o'clock—and didn't I want some lunch?

Of course I didn't, but of course he said I must have it, and immediately started up. He wouldn't be five minutes, he said, and I musn't move till he came back. I was to guard our two seats and let no one come nigh them, and above all, I was to sit still and not be led astray by any possible warning to change cars. "We're going through," Charlie remarked, "so just keep the seats, and don't pay any attention." I nodded obedience, and Mr. Vail marched out of the car, leaving me to peer after him in the crowd and catch the last glimpse of his straw hat vanishing down the street.

I watched the crowd, when Charlie was out of sight, and mused and wondered over the faces, and built up all sorts of dreamy speculations upon them as one does in a crowd when they have nothing better to think of. Presently the door banged open, and the voice of some unseen functionary shouted, "Change cars for Boston!"

Everybody began to scramble their bags and bundles and canes together, and there was a rush among the few who remained my fellow passengers. I watched them go without emotion, and merely settled myself more comfortably for the solitary journey "through" which Charlie had indicated—wondering a little where its terminus might be, but in no wise disturbed thereat. I stared out at the people for five minutes longer—at least so said the fat faced clock in the "ladies" room opposite my window, though I made it fifty at least by mental calculation, and then the door swung open again. This time a head projected itself into the car, roared "All out!"—evidently at me—and vanished again. "I won't get out," I replied, defying the empty air. "Charlie told me to sit still, and I'm going to. Oh, Charlie! why in the world don't you come back?"

But no Charlie came to answer me, and I began to stare out in the crowd with rather more anxious eyes, and to grow a little hot and uneasy, and to think, with certain unpleasant thrills running down my back, what would become of me if the train should start and Charlie shouldn't come back at all? At this awful point in my meditations, the locomotive gave vent to an unearthly screech, which I took for a premonitory symptom of departure, and was so terrified that I started up from my seat, just as the little door swung back for the third time, to admit of a last warning, like that of Friar Bacon's brazen head. This time the face re-appeared on a big shaggy suit of clothes some six feet high, and was a grim, not to say irate, visage.

"Change cars, miss," said the person gruffly. "I told you so twiee before!"

"I'm to sit still," I replied meekly, "I'm going through." I thought this was the right thing to say, because Charlie had said it; but it didn't have the right effect.

"Change cars then—there's the Boston train over there. This car runs back to New York."

I simply stared at the person, in a dogged way that he seemed to take very ill.

"Come!" he exclaimed, waxing impatient. "You can't sit here all day, you know. Where do you want to go?"

"I—I—don't know," I stammered. "I was told to sit still, and I—I must waittill the person comes back."

The person stared back at me now with interest. "Where's your ticket," said he, extending a dirty hand.

"I haven't got it," I answered in meek and conciliating tone, "My—Char—at—least the gentleman who is with me has got them both."

"The gentleman! Pretty fellow he must be! Told you to sit still, did he?"

I made no reply to this unwarrantable lack of respect in referring to my absent lord, but drew myself up and looked severely out of the window.

"Well, you can't go back to New York," observed my tormentor, summarily. "The best thing for you to do is to get out and look for your gentleman, miss." Saying which he jerked my bag from the rack, turned the opposite seat, which Charley had inverted, back into its place, and, by a species of moral suasion, caused me to pick up my shawls, parasols, etc., and follow him in abject submission to the door.

"Now where did the gentleman go?" he demanded, as he handed me out on the platform."

"He went to get me some lunch," I replied, almost ready at this crisis to disgrace myself and cry.

"And told you to sit still, did he? Well, you stand right here and keep a lookout for him. There's the Boston train over there, goes in fifteen minutes, and he can't get into it without your seeing him, if he ain't inside of it already; and my advice to you is, stick fast to him if you find him, for he must need looking after!"

With which remarkable words he set down my bag, and winked at a bystander.

"What's the row?" inquired the person thus invited to participate in the enjoyment of my woes. Then they whispered—about me, I suppose—and everybody turned and stared at me.

Poor little bride! There I stood, holding fast my parasol, with a shawl on one arm, my own smaller satchel on the other, and Charlie's bigger one at my feet, feeling like a very "lone lorn critter" indeed.

There stood three men in a knot, contemplating me, and any quantity of the same species coming and going, who all looked at me as they passed, and then turned round and stared again—and there was no Charlie visible in all the range of surrounding country. Dire thoughts began to be born within me, and to turn me cold and damp with extreme terror; the nightmare of my infancy—"being lost"—came back upon me, and crushed my seventeen years and the new dignity of Mrs. Charles Vail, Jr., with a swoop. What was to become of me? Supposing there had been an accident, and Charlie knocked down and awfully mangled, or that he had just vanished away, as one occasionally hears of respectable gentlemen having done, and never would appear again, or be heard of at all; supposing I were just to stand there waiting, the trains shrieking away in the distance, and night coming on, and all these strange men staring and whispering? Pretty soon I should begin to cry, for I couldn't stand it much longer; and here I began to feel for my pocket handkerchief, and that reminded me of my pocket-book as a slight resource. I dived to the utmost cover of my pocket before I remembered that I had confided it to Charlie, with wifely duty, at the outset of our wedding trip.

At this alarming discovery, a cold moisture broke out upon my entire frame. A night passed under the lee of the depot, crouched among my little possessions, now loomed before me—unless I could deposit the same possessions, or pawn my diamond ring and my gold bracelets for a night's lodging and a ticket back to New York. I suppose the horror depicted on my countenance was a sufficient challenge for inquiry. I don't know what an extreme it must have reached, but somebody appeared to find it moving, for a benevolent voice presently saluted my ears.

"Are you waiting here for anybody, miss?" I turned around with a gasp of alarm, which subsided, however, when I met an elderly face, spectacled and benign in the extreme.

"Excuse me, miss," said the old gentleman, in a sympathizing tone, "are you waiting for anyone?"

"I—I—yes, sir,—I'm waiting for—"

I came to a dead stop. For Charlie, should I say? 'My husband'—was a step which was beyond utterance just now. I only turned very red, choked, and twisted the handle of my bag in silence.

"Is there anything I can do for you?"

"I—don't know—where to go!" I burst out. "They told me to change cars, and I didn't expect to, and I don't know what to do."

My new friend looked bewildered, and then came a step nearer, as he inquired, in a solemnly lowered voice—"are you alone?"

"No, no," I said very quickly, under my breath.

"Who is with you?" said he, with a kind of confidential compassion that a little confused me, not understanding it.

"My—a—a—gentleman," I faltered out. "He went out to get me something, and he told me to sit still and not move; and a man came and made me change cars—and I don't know which car we were to take—and—I—don't see him anywhere."

Here I choked, bit my lips, and winked my two eyes hard, to wink the the tears down.

"A gentleman!" repeated my friend, solemnly. By this time two more men had drawn near to listen. "Your father?"

"No."

"Your brother, then?" very mysteriously.

"N-no."

I began to get very red and uncomfortible and to wish they wouldn't stare so.

"Where are you going, my dear?" inquired the first Samaritan, after a solemn pause of some minntes.

"I don't know," I answered faintly. He didn't tell me; he just said, when he went to get me some lunch, that I wasn't to move if the man said to change cars, for we were going through; and I told the man so, but he made me change."

"That train is a-going back to New York," said one of the last arrivals, grinning. "Going through to Boston, was you?"

"I don't know where I was going," I answered very shortly.

"Let me see your ticket," said the old gentleman, feelingly.

He had a compassionate way at looking at me over his spectacles; and he looked queerer still when I answered faintly:

"He's got it—and—my money—and—oh, why don't he come?"

Here I cast loose all ceremony, and burst into tears.

"Oh, don't cry now," said the old gentleman, soothingly. "Don't, now! It'll be all right—you'll be taken care of. Where did the—your friend—where did he go?—which way?"

"I don't know," I sobbed from behind my handkerchief.

"Went to get some lunch, did he say? Well, now, can't you tell me what sort of a looking person he was, and perhaps we can find him? Was he old or young?"

"Young," I murmured, still behind a barrier of cambric. "W-with a yellow mou'stache, and g-grey clothes, and a straw hat."

"Pretty bad business!" one of the men muttered aside to another. "Sharp fellow!" dryly responded a second. And then there were some antistrophes of "What's the matter?" "It's a shame!" "Left her, did he?" from a small crowd that had by this time started up around me.

"Well, now, just come in here and sit down," said my old gentleman paternally, gathering up my bag, "and compose yourself, my dear, and we'll see what can be done. Don't cry! it'll only flurry you, and won't do any good, you know. There, that's right?" For I wiped my eyes, with the remant of a sob, pulled my veil down, and was turning to follow him, when, behold! as I swept the landscape o'er with one last look of desperation, there appeared Charlie—grey clothes, and straw hat, and yellow moustache—coming in the distance, with a brown paper parcel under each arm.

"There he is!" I shrieked, dropping bag and parasol in my ecstasy, and rushing down the platform with extended arms. "There he is! Oh, call him, somebody—tell him I'm here! Make him look this way!"

"Where? Which? Where is he?" cried a half a dozen men, quite excitedly.

"Him in the straw hat, with the bundles! Halloa, sir! Halloa! Stop him!" and three small boys and one one man started in pursuit.

Poor Charlie! There he came, hurrying along in our direction, rather swiftly, it is true, but quite at his ease, and with a smiling face, when my four champions gave chase. And just as they uplifted their voices, and just as Charlie's eyes, sweeping the surrounding scene, appeared to light upon them—just then did the locomotive behind which we had been sitting a few minutes before, and which had been backing and snorting and advancing and backing again, after the manner of trains, chose its time to set up a shriek and a violent ringing of the bell, and to go puffing on its way back to New York. And Charlie first stared wildly, and then turned around and chased the locomotive, and the three small boys and the man chased him, rending the air with shouts of "Stop him?"

But Charlie couldn't keep up with the train very long, and the impotency of his efforts seemed to break upon him suddenly, after he had run himself very hot and damp, and shed all the hot buns from his brown paper parcel for twenty yards along the track. He turned and faced his pursuers like a man at bay, and figuratively speaking, they fell upon him.

"Stop, there! Where are you going?" "Come back after your young lady, you scamp!" "Ain't you ashamed of yourself?" shouted the small boy in ecstasy. "Wanted to run away, did you? Didn't do it this time, old feller!"

"What the d—do you want?" said Charlie, fiercely, only he used the whole word instead of the initial. "Where's Sarah? Where's my wife?"

"There she is!" roared a dozen voices, with appropriate action of as many unwashed hands. "Ain't got rid of her so easy yet!"

I will draw a decorous veil over the embrace that followed, and the profanities with which Charlie punctuated it, and the compliments exchanged by the populace, who evinced the wildest joy at what was supposed to be the discomfiture of villainy. I will merely observe that the whistle of the Boston train cut short our little scene, and that I was hauled up on the last car amid the cheers of the bystanders, greatly multiplied since Charlie's appearance on the scene, and speeded on my way by a parting roar from one benevolent personage to "keep a tight eye on my young man, for he warn't to be trusted as far as you could see him!" Also that Charlie shed bank notes as well as buns in the excitement of the chase, and that my fine parasol, with an agate handle, the wedding gift of my beloved Arabella, is probably marching around Blankville, now poised in the lisle-threaded hand of some village belle.

Getting Even With Blumenthal.

Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Blumenthal kept rival clothing stores on the Bowery, within a few doors of each other. Mr. Isaacs was always to be found with his head out of the door soliciting custom from the verdant passer-by. Mr. Blumenthal objected to this shoddy manner of doing business, having found that the watchful Isaacs had captured several of his customers, and one day he went up to Mr. Isaacs and said: "Look here, Mr. Isaacs, vy don't you keep your ugly face inside? You might peeter get a jackass to stand by de door. He would make a big improvement." "Vy," said Isaacs, "I did try dot vonce, und all de peoples day pass py say to him: 'Good day, Mr. Blumenthal; I see you've moved.'"

—Class in Geography. — Teacher: "Name the great bays." Small boy: "Bay of Funday, Bay of Biscay, Arabi Bey—" Teacher. "Oh! Pa-shaw."—

A Zulu Path.

The history of your first attempt to follow a Kafir path is usually somewhat as follows: Just as evening is approaching, and your impatience to reach your halting-place growing in proportion, the road suddenly makes an enormous and seemingly quite unnecessary curve in the wrong direction, while at the same moment an opening in the long grass on the other side conveys an insidious suggestion of a short cut. Away you go along this new path, and having followed it fully thirty yards without mishap you begin to think complacently of Cooper's Pathfinder and Chingachgook, and mentally to class yourself with them. In the midst of these self-congratulations your promising path suddenly disappears altogether, and is replaced by three or four other paths, which wind away in every possible direction but the right one. You try the most hopeful looking of these, which leads you right down into a great black pool of liquid mud and then unhandsomely deserts you. Feeling somehow that the correct thing to do in such circumstances is to dismount and look about you, you jump off. Instantly an elastic quiver under your left heel thrills you with the fearful consciousness that you have trodden on a venomous snake, and your apprehensions are only calmed by discovering that it is the pliant root of a tuft of grass. Calling to mind all that you have read about the wonderful sagacity of horses, you remount, throw the reins upon the neck of your gallant steed, and leave him to choose his own way; but as his first proceeding is to stop short and eat grass, this plan does not materially advance your cause. At length you accidentally strike another path, and following it up, suddenly find yourself back in the road again, considerably further from your goal than when you diverged, and burdened with a crushing sense of the utter inadequateness of the strongest language to express your feelings regarding the whole affair.

Culls.

"The linen collar is an epitome and index of civilization," says an advertisement in the Baltimore *News*. We emphatically deny it. The index of civilization is the rouge bottle and the pearl powder box.

The following item will be of interest as showing the successive changes in the government of the State and the various divisions of this northwestern territory: "'Timber' Woods, of Steamboat Rock, the pioneer lawyer of Iowa, built a house near Burlington, Iowa, which has a queer history. At this house one of the children was born in the territory of Michigan. The next child born in the self-same manner was a native of Wisconsin, and the third was in the territory of Iowa."

Some one was one day rallying Congressman Lefevre on his eccentric chirography. "I ought to write better, that's a fact," he replied. "Why, some time ago I wrote to a man, thanking him for a clipping cut from a newspaper about me, and asking the name and date of the paper; and he replied: 'I am much obliged to you for your advice, and will follow it, believing that my claim will go through, and I will at last get my pension.'"

The London *Spectator* says: "In place of *Frazer*, Messrs. Longman intend to try an experiment in cheap literature, a magazine of 120 pages, discussing every subject except politics and religion, conveying information, and lightened with good novels, but sold for sixpence. Such a magazine, if well done, should be a sixpenny *Cornhill*, and obtain a quarter of a million of readers. In the changed conditions produced by the spread of education, such an experiment is nearly sure to succeed; as would also, as we believe, a sixpenny *Nineteenth Century*, devoted mainly to politics and religion. The body of readers begin to tolerate grave thought and even to pay for it, to an extent which publishers as yet hardly estimate."

"Argus," in *Land and Water*, writes: "The æsthetic school has fallen into disrepute in society of late, owing in some degree to the doings of its chief apostles in America. The common opinion of Mr. Oscar Wilde is very wide of the truth. He is not the puling sentimentalist that he postures on the platform or appears in the drawings of Du Mauries. He is as shrewd and practical a youth as any I know. He came to London to make a reputation and set about it in a business-like fashion. Finding the ordinary methods of acquiring it slow and tedious he devised a method of his own, created the æsthetic school, and in less than a year became one of the most talked-of men in London. Now he is in America amassing a fortune, and contemplating—rather dubiously—marriage with a rich heiress. If this is folly, there is method in it."

The Spice of Life.

In making wills, some are left out and some are left tin.

"Don't pull me around so," said the thief to the policeman. "I have a felon upon my finger!" "And I have my finger upon a felon," remarked the policeman.

Scene on railway platform at Heidelberg. Traveler to university student: "Sir, you are crowding—keep back, sir." Student—fiercely: "Don't you like it?—allow me to tell you that I am at your service at any time and place." Traveler—benignantly: "Ah, indeed, that is very kind of you. Just carry this satchel for me to the hotel."

Why Hobson objected: "Hobson," said Muggins, "they tell me you have taken your boy away from the graded school. What's that for?" "'Cause," said Hobson, "the master ain't fit to teach 'im." "Oh," said Muggins, "I've heard he's a very good master." "Well," replied Hobson, apologetically, "all I know is he wanted to teach my boy to spell the word 'taters with a 'p.'"

The Hidalgo's Glasses.

A poor Hidalgo lived in Spain;
So says Gil Blas, who ought to know,
And when it rained, he let it rain;
They say that Spaniards all do so.

He lived sometimes on scanty fare;
Small dishes on his board grew great,
For on his nose a wondrous pair
Of glasses sat when'er he ate.

Green peas to pickled olives turned,
And "quail on toast" to turkey grew;
The smallest cherries that he earned,
From oranges he hardly knew.

When through his magic glasses seen
Dry biscuits rose to loaves of bread;
And little fish in his tureen
Showed wondrous length from tail to head

So day by day he magnified
Each crumb of comfort sent to him,
And grew more free from sinful pride,
As eyesight grew more faint and dim.

Who had his glasses when he died?
Gil Blas don't tell; he had no heirs;
So where they went, when laid aside,
God only knows, and no man cares.

But lucky he, should they be found,
Who would trace back his pedigree
To that Hidalgo under ground.
And with his glasses learn to see

In smallest blessings—ample stores;
In darkest clouds a streak of light;
In every man that sought his door,
A brother with a brother's right.

There is a blind beggar who stands on the way to the railroad station here. As I passed him this morning, he said, "Dhrop a copper into a poor man's hat." To see the effect, I dropped a shilling, which on fingering, he recognized immediately. "Good luck to your 'anner," said he, "and may the blessings," etc, etc. "Sure, an' it's the first piece of silver I've touched for a month." "Come now," I remonstrated, "say a week." "No, by the holy Sire, it's more'n a month. May the blessings," etc. Coming back from the station, I was met by the same appeal, and this time I dropped a sixpence into the outstretched hat. "Long life to your 'anner, it's the first bit o' silver I've touched for a week," exclaimed the old sinner in accents of the purest truth and the deepest gratitude. "Why, you humbug, I gave you a shilling myself this morning." His face underwent a change, but he instantly answered in a deprecating tone, "Are you the gentleman that gave me the shilling; *sure now, why didn't you say so, an' I wouldn't have told the lie?*"

Small Jokes.

One of Guibollard's friends called to see him very early the other morning. After having knocked several times, the door was at last opened. "Well," said he, "I have knocked a long while." "Oh, I heard you," replied Guibollard, "but I slept so well that I hesitated about waking up!"

A gentleman who had been thinking of buying a hack, having visited a menagerie, comes home radiant with joy. "I'm going to buy one of them zebras," he says; "one of those rifled horses. They must carry you much further than the ordinary sort!"

"I thought," remarked the victim, after the dentist had dragged him around the room several times, "I thought you advertised to extract teeth without pain." "So I do, sir," replies the operator, blandly; "it doesn't hurt me at all to yank' em!"

"You are mistaken, sir," said Miss Snifkins, haughtily, to bashful young Thompson, who had just stepped on her flowing robe, "my train does not carry any passengers."

Impudence. — Professional: "Please gimme ten cents, sir, to buy some bread?" Muggins: "Why, I gave you ten cents not half an hour ago." Professional (taking in the situation): "Yes, sir, I know, sir, but I—I'm a terrible bread eater."

An immense bed of phosphates has been discovered in Brunswick county, N. C., on the line of the Carolina Central railroad, and about eleven miles from Wilmington.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 17, 1883.

The tanning of human skins seems to be an industry peculiar to Massachusetts, and carried on to a considerable extent. —Bellefonte *Republican*.

The *Republican* might as well been a a little more explicit and said the tanning of negro skins by negro-loving Massachusetts, etc.

Governor Pattison issued a proclamation declaring forfeited the charters of all those corporations which have failed to make a return to the Attorney-General within three years and which have not responded since the issuing of a previous proclamation thirty days ago. Between 650 and 700 charters are declared forfeited. The list is composed largely of defunct concerns.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: Some of the biggest grumblers of the Republican party in the East are putting on paper their ideas of the "best methods for securing harmony in the Republican party." One of the best things they could do would be to resolve to quit grumbling and fault-finding. When a man delights to hurl rocks in at the window and smash his own furniture, he is not just the man to instruct his neighbors as to the best methods for securing a quiet household.

Ex-Senator Conkling, in his recent New York speech, said, among other things, the Democrats were about to take control of the country. Two years ago the Republican party came out of a stoutly fought battle victorious from sea to sea north and south of Mason and Dixon's line. It fought the greatest political battle ever fought. It was a battle heavily weighted, but the Republicans rallied under the old leaders and gloriously won. That was but two years ago and now the speaker could think of but three of the Northern States in which the Republicans were victorious. In concluding his remarks the ex-Senator said that many of those who were influential in shaping the affairs of the Government were "merely playing push-pin over the rot and rubbish of low, tricky politics."

Mr. Henri Waterson says that "Pennsylvania may go to the devil." She may, possibly—but the chances are that she will go Republican.—Omaha *Republican*.

Well, where's the difference?

Reports from Berks, Lebanon, Lehigh, Lancaster, Bucks, Montgomery and Chester counties show that prospects are good for large crops of hay and grain.

The *Biographer* is a promising venture in monthly periodical literature. It gives a large number of concise, but by no means dry, biographical sketches of men and women eminent in all departments of activity. Subjects are chosen with the view to gratify the public curiosity for particulars of the life and career of people whose names are appearing in the public prints. In a word, these selections are timely. The sketches are ably written, and their interest is heightened by accompanying faithful and well-executed portraits. In quality of paper and printing and tastefulness of appearance, The *Biographer* is among the best periodicals we have ever seen. We anticipate that its enterprising publisher will be rewarded with a large sale of his unique magazine, which supplies a need hitherto felt. The *Biographer* is sent to any address at 25 cents per copy, or $2.50 a year; and to foreign addresses for $3 a year. New York, 23 Park Row.

——With the finding of large beds of iron ore in our county, people are also finding another valuable mine, and no less than the Philad. Branch clothing store, where great sums of money are saved by purchasers who get their suits at the aforesaid establishment. Largest and best assortment in the county, and much the lowest prices, one price for all and no shoddy goods.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES M'MANUS.

James MacManus, the nestor of the Centre county bar, died at Bellefonte, on Saturday afternoon, 5 instant, and was buried on Tuesday following. His age was 78 years, 11 months and 18 days.

A committee appointed by the bar at a meeting prepared a minute of the life of Mr. MacManus consisting of General Beaver, Governor Curtin, James H. Rankin and A. O. Furst, esqs., and Hon. John B. Linn. These gentlemen subsequently presented a sketch of considerable length. The county bar attended the funeral as a body.

We knew Mr. MacManus well and have lost in him a most sincere and cherished friend. He maintained his large mental faculties until his end. We have in our possession his last legal labors, some thirty pages of manuscript prepared only a few months ago for a case to be taken to the Supreme Court, presenting a forcible and clear argument.

The following sketch of the deceased we copy from Maynard's History:

"He was born on the 17th of May, 1804, in Carlisle, where he was reared and educated. In 1824 he was entered as a student of Thomas Burnside, in Bellefonte, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1826. In 1827 he was appointed by Frederick Smith, then attorney general for the State, as deputy attorney General for the county of Clearfield. He was reappointed the same position in 1828 and '29, by attorney generals Blythe, Elmaker and Markley. In 1830 he was appointed by Attorney General Douglass, deputy attorney general for the counties of Clearfield and Centre. This appointment was renewed by attorney generals Ellis Lewis and M. Dallas in 1833, and Ovid F. Johnson in 1839. In 1844 he was again reappointed to the same position by Attorney General John K. Kline, but declined to accept.

When Jefferson county was annexed to the fourth judicial district Judge Burnside appointed Mr. MacManus to prosecute the pleas of the Commonwealth for that county. He was appointed by Judge Woodward to the some position for Clinton county, when that county was organized, and held the office until 1842. He was council for the commissioners of Centre county for over eleven years.

In 1841 he was elected to the State legislature, by a majority of more than eleven hundred and served during the sessions of 1841-42, but declined a renomination. In 1843 he was renominated and elected to the legislature, with L. W. Smith to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield. He served during the sessions of 1843 44, but again declined renomination. On the death of the Hon. W. W. Potter, he was the choice of his party to supply the place of that gentleman as representative in Congress for this district, but declined to accept a nomination. He was once offered the position of president judge by Governor Schunk, but declined."

He was married early in life to Miss Jane Armor, who died in November, 1859, almost 24 years ago. Three children survive him, viz.: Mrs. W. S. Zeller, Miss Frances MacManus and Miss Maggie MacManus. There were five children in all, two of whom preceded him to the grave. Two sisters of the deceased still reside in Carlisle, Pa.

Thomas A. Edison and others, representing a capital of two millions, filed papers with the Secretary of State of New York incorporating the Electric Railway Company of the United States. The object is to develop electricity as a motor for the propulsion of railroad cars.

——If at the Czar's approaching coronation the nihilists do bust up the Emperor and things in general about royalty, there is one concern that can't be busted and that is the Philad. Branch, because it exists in the affections of the people, for its low prices. Men and boys' suits of every style and price, and 30 per cent lower than elsewhere.

Land in the vicinity of the new gas wells at Murraysville, Westmoreland county, has risen in value to $1,000 an acre.

——Dinges sells goods to customers from distant localities, an evidence that it is the people's favorite place for bargains. His new stock and low prices for cash, are the most taking of anything we know of in this part of the vinyard.

Work Given Out. On receipt of your address we will make an offer by which you can earn $3 to $7 evenings, at your home. Men, women, boys or girls can do it. H. C. WILKINSON & Co., 195 Fulton St., New York. 10may6t

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that verse run? Something like this isn't it?

"There are who touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them,
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.'"

"Yes that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. "The poet alludes to people who are somewhat suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and air. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by HISCOX & Co., of New York, signed by Mr. E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder Co., Pa., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:

"'I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I hardly know what prompted me to take PARKER'S TONIC. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but not asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never known that disease. If you know of any one that has asthma tell him in my name that "Parker's Tonic" will cure it—even after forty years.' There was a man who escaped the fate of thoe whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has heretofore been known as "Parker's Ginger Tonic," will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of "Parker's Tonic." Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of "Parker's Ginger Tonic" contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of HISCOX & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. mayl-n-r

SPRING OPENING '83.

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always have done: treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

Isaac Guggenheimer,

In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of hides.

26ap6m

ALWAYS AHEAD!

for Lowest Prices in Store Goods!!

Read and Study this!

FOR MEN.

A line of the few of the Many Bargains we have:

An all wool Cassimere suit light colored, at $7 00, former price $10 00; a good pair Pants 75cts & 1 00; an elegant spring bottom black basket Pants $2 00. A good Child's Suit at $1 75. A full line of Cassimere Pants from $2 00 up. A special bargain in a fine Percale Shirt, two collars and collar button, at 50cts; a fine one at 65cts. The best quality Moleskin shirts at $50cts, former price $1 25. A lot of Boys' Socks 3cts a pair.

FOR THE LADIES:

Ladies Plush and Leather Cabas, at 25 to 60 cents, old price 1 to 2 dollars. The finest quality of linen, colored boarder, hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents, old price 35 cents. The finest assortment of Hamburg edgings and inserting, Swiss edge and inserting, Nainsook edge and inserting; Sash ribbon, embroidered edge, suitable also for bonnet and hat trimmings and bows, 25 cents per yard, old price 75cts; black silk watered ribbon, 8cts per yard, old price 25cts.

DRESS GOODS.

A wool Watered Saleen in garnet, brown, navy blue and green at 16cts, old price 35cts; an all wool extra fine garnet and cardinal 38 inches in width, 50cts, prices elsewhere 75cts; children's plaids 8, 10 and 12 cents, prices elsewhere at least one-half more; new buttons, new shades, new colors, new styles, all shapes; black and white dress ginghams 7cts, old price 15 cts; German colored table and stand covers, $1 00 worth $2. Kid gloves, best grades, reduced to 35, 40, 50 and 88 cents, same gloves some time ago at 75cts, 90cts, and $1 00.

OPENING WHITE DRESS GOODS.

Baptists Claire Linen D'Conlande Paris muslin and Edges and Lace Point Dijou, Embroidered Lace White Guipure, &c. A lot of Children's Lace Collars, comprising a mixed lot closed out from the manufacturer, at 3 cents a piece, some of them are worth 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents, but we will sell them all at 3 cents a piece.

Special bargain No. 1.

A lot of the finest Fur Hats reduced from $2 50 to $1 00.

Special bargain No. 2.

A lot of Parasols reduced from 35 cents to 10cts.

Special bargain No. 3.

A lot of double width Alapacas reduced from 35cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 4.

A lot of finest Dress Lawns reduced from 15cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 5.

50 pieces of best quality of Dress Prints reduced from 8cts to 6cts.

Special bargain No. 6.

A lot of Men's low cut Shoes reduced from $2 50 to $1 50.

Special bargain No. 7.

A lot of Gents fine Silk Ties reduced from 50cts to 25cts.

Special bargain No. 8.

A lot of Infants' fine laced Morocco Shoes reduced from 50cts to 35cts.

We will be glad any time to send you samples with our prices by mail of any goods you may need.

We have but one price for all.

LYON & CO.

LYON & CO.

BELLEFONTE.

Carpets **S. & A. Loeb.** **Clothing.**

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING IS NOW COMPLETE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARPETS EVER BROUGHT TO BELLEFONTE.

PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHERS—AND IN MANY CASES LOWER.

House-Furnishing Goods in Endless Variety.

Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

and everything appertaining to the line.

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING JUST IN!

Before buying look at our immense selection for this springs business, and get our prices for your guidance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

Boots and Shoes.

We are now ready with an immense stock for Spring and summer. Our stock is more extensive, and better selected than ever

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS MEN'S

BOYS AND YOUTH'S LACE BUTTON AND CONGRESS SHOES MEN'S AND BOYS HEAVY BROGANS AND PLOW SHOES.

We are sole agents for Reynolds Brothers Utica, and D Armstrongs Rochester Shoes, for Ladies Misses and Children.

These goods are well known throughout the whole country, and scarcely any need recommendation, for style, fit, and quality there are no better made.

We guarantee everything we recommend.

Ladies Shoe Polish--Will Not Crack the Leather.

Doll & Mingle,

Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.

—ARE SELLING—

REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPERS,
REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE. TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Cards—Attorneys.

C. P. HEWES, Attorney-at-Law.
Practices in all the Courts. Office in the Furst building, Bellefonte. 2maytf

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. feb tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte
C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower

ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those havin lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

Dentists.

DR. G. S. FRANK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Spring Mills, Pa.
All calls, day and night, promptly attended to. Office at Philip Shook's residence. 3may2m

HENRY GERHART, D.D.S.,
DENTIST
No. 22 South Third Street, Lewisburg, Union County, Pa. 22feb3m

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall.
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, Ether administered. 14nadr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, —— DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medica purposes always kept.

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Bus to and from all trains.☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8juntf

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

BUTT'S HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA
FRANK X. LEHAM, Proprietor.
Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bottler. Terms reasonable. 29juntf

Banks.

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO,
CENTRE HALL.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits and
Allow Interest;
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons,
JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

WM. M. GINTER,
Photographer, Cor. 3d & Market Streets, LEWISBURG, Pa. All kinds of work pertaining to photography extending in the highest style of the art. Prices as low as good work can be done for. Pictures in oil, crayon or India ink made life size from the smallest picture. All who have pictures to enlarge will do well by calling at my gallery. 1jmay6m

Wise people are always on the outlook for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one engaged fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information, and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine. 19aly

ESTRAY NOTICE.—There came to the premises of the undersigned, in Potter township, about ½ mile east of Potters Mills, on April 17, 1883, a black horse with a white spot on forehead, about 18 years old. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges, or otherwise it will be disposed of according to law 26ap3m J. R. CLOSE, Potters Mills

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! 10 more young men to learn TELEGRAPHY. Good situations guaranteed. Address, with stamp, Reporter, SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O.

FREE 25 USEFUL ARTICLES, a BEAUTIFUL FLORAL CHROMO CARDS size 8x10, and an Illustrated Book, to all who send two 3c. stamps for postage and packing. Mention this paper. I. G. RIDOUT & CO., NEW YORK.

STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN CENTRE COUNTY, PA., FOR THE YEAR A. D., 1883.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Aggregate Value of Real Estate Taxable.	Aggregate Value of all Horses, Mules, &c	Aggregate Value of all cattle.	Aggregate Value of Household Goods in excess of $300.	Aggregate Value of all Pleasure Carriages	Aggregate Value of Trades, Professions &c.	Aggregate Value of all Property Taxable for County Purposes.	Aggregate Value of Hacks or Stages Kept for Hire.	Aggregate Value of Mortgages, Promissory Notes, Judgements, all Articles of Agreements and Accts Bearing Interest.	WATCHES. Class 1 No.	Class 2 No.	Class 3 No.
Bellefonte Boro.....	763,750	11,475	2,395	11,900	4,525	63,715	857,760	2,210	87,420	19	21	7
Howard "	81,000	1,660	664		515	8,175	92,019	240	6,860			12
Millheim "	132,190	3,470	967	200	1,080	9,565	147,470		8,558		4	5
Milesburg "	92,850	1,645	660		25	9,475	104,655		1,000		1	1
Unionville "	72,560	845	629		470	5,360	79,864		7,705		2	
Philipsburg "	393,883	10,170	1,010	740	720	34,955	442,448	1,050	1 0,000	5	18	10
Benner Twp	444,470	15,620	5,180		835	8,845	474,950		3,000			
Boggs "	284,729	17,165	4,755		645	20,600	339,999		1,500		2	2
Burnside "	42,832	4,800	984	400	420	3,225	52,661				1	1
College "	522,657	12,700	5,096		1,025	9,135	550,613		3,900	2	4	1
Curtin "	50,315	6,720	2,204		267	4,045	63,647		1,155			2
Ferguson "	677,859	17,458	6,973		1,536	14,435	718,262	20	3,800			1
Gregg "	697,173	18,103	5,675		3,015	12,895	736,861		6,400		2	2
Haines "	517,269	19,800	6,299		3,650	15,150	552,304		4,500		4	3
Half Moon "	319,209	8,395	3,155		1,418	6,355	338,529		6,590		3	1
Harris "	361,285	12,585	4,961		3,080	4,440	386,324		24,650		4	
Howard "	152,352	6,260	2,997	150	405	8,490	173,659		300	1	3	1
Huston "	93,686	5,115	2,232	200	620	3,960	105,903		2,920		5	4
Liberty "	181,130	11,580	3,135		540	8,955	205,349		4,230		6	1
Marion "	327,900	8,560	2,190		805	2,630	342,085		6,600		1	
Miles "	546,412	21,375	7,292		4,856	15,585	595,520		10,825			3
Patton "	296,252	11,585	2,913		1,020	6,395	318,165		500			
Penn "	328,226	14,532	3,615		1,221	5,700	353,294		4,650			
Potter "	808,931	32,930	9,879		4,398	17,520	873,658		6,900	1	7	6
Rush "	177,050	7,675	1,995	1,000	1,200	14,099	203,030			6	6	
Spring "	711,121	34,810	9,585	400	2,365	29,925	788,006	40	10,617			
Snow Shoe "												
Taylor "	60,326	2,190	1,451	100		2,980	69,050				1	1
Union "	116,014	11,205	3,382		400	5,250	136,251		650		1	2
Walker "	502,028	13,057	5,278		1,945	7,643	529,951		3,050			1
Worth "	66,053	4,158	1,779		145	3,855	75,965		2,325			3
Total.....	$9,821,480	351,669	109,239	16,050	43,281	363,341	10,708,161	3,560	230,497	35	86	70

The Commissioners hereby give notice that they will meet as a board of Revision as required by an Act of Assembly, at their office in Bellefonte, on the 21st day of May instant, to ascertain and determine whether any of the valuations have been made above or below a just rate, and to revise, correct and equalize the same according to the requirements of the laws relating to taxation.

W. MILES WALKER, *Clerk.*

JOHN WOLF,
H. C. CAMPBELL,
A. J. GREIST,
} *County Commissioners.*

Bellefonte, Pa., May 8, 1883.

AUCTION!

GREAT BARGAINS FOR ALL!

The entire stock of Brockerhoffs store will be sold out at Auction. It consists of

CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS,

Notions, Fine lot of Shoes, Hats and everything that belongs to the general merchandise line.

Auction to commence Saturday May 12, and continue every Saturday Afternoon and Evening. until all the goods are sold.

All goods put up for sale will be knocked off.

Come One, Come All!

BLACKSMITHING.—Mr. Chas. Bollinger, having taken possession of the smith-shop connected with Murray's coach-shop, is prepared to do all kinds of smithing on short notice and at reasonable charges. Horse-shoeing a specialty. 2may2m

CENTRE HALL

Carriage Shops.

J. W. HENNY & SAM'L SHOOP.
(Successors to J O. Duininger.)

:o:

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class
COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

WM A. SANDOE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA.

Desires to announce to his customers that he has been to the city and taken a course of cutting under D. W. Belford one of the best tailors in Penn's, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.

He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mary

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
Supplement.

CENTRE HALL, PA. May 17, 1883.

Senor Elmore, the Peruvian Minister at Washington, has received information that the Chilian killed all the prisoners taken in the recent encounters with the troops of General Caceres.

The reduction of the national debt during April amounts to about $3,500 000. The smallness of this is attributed to the large payments on account of pensions.

Grand Spring Opening

OF ALL THE LATEST

NOVELTIES.

Wolf & Son's New Stock is Complete in Every Department, Embracing:

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Satchels, Groceries, Flour, &c., &c., &c.

AND IN FACT EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS MERCANTILE STORE.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
In the Latest Styles and Designs, to which we especially invite the attention of the Ladies.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF
LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
FINE SHOES.

OUR STOCK OF
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.
IS COMPLETE AND FOR
CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY
Cannot be Excelled.

AUCTION!

GREAT BARGAINS FOR ALL!

The entire stock of Brockerhoffs store will be sold out at Auction. It consists of

CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS,

Notions, Fine lot of Shoes, Hats and everything that belongs to the general merchandise line.

Auction to commence Saturday May 12, and continue every Saturday Afternoon and Evening. until all the goods are sold.

All goods put up for sale will be knocked off.

Come One, Come All!

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

CLOSING OUT SALE!

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

UNDER COST

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have a full line of goods at the following prices:

Calicoes, the best	5 to 6 cts
Fine Dress Goods, wool	6 to 50 cts
All wool Cashmere	20 to 50 cts
Flannels	7 to 40 cts
Table Trimmings	17 to 20 cts

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential J. D MURRAY,
jun22af Centre Hall

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FURNITURE AT

W. R. CAMP'S FURNITURE

ROOMS, Centre Hall, Pa.,

Consisting of

CHAMBER SUITS,
BEDSTEADS,
LOUNGES,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
CANE and WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, &c,

UNDERTAKING a specialty.

We keep on hand all the latest and best styles of Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes and Shrouds, at prices to suit all.

REMEMBER THAT WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN FURNITURE, which we gurantee to be second to none in workmanship and finish. 18feb

BAUGH'S

$25.00

PHOSPHATE

Is acknowledged by all who have tried it to give as satisfactory results as any high-priced phosphate or guano they have ever used.

PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

On Cars or Boat in Philadelphia.

Send for Circular showing Guaranteed Analysis.

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philad.

26ap4t

A Great Cause of Human Misery

IS THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., and author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO

41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box. 450

PE-RU-NA

"For Neuralgia in the limbs, stomach, back, breast, side, shoulder-blades, or anywhere else, take PERUNA."

"For Cramp of the Stomach, Colic, Biliousness, Diarrhœa, or Vomiting, take PERUNA."

"For Cough, Asthma, Night Sweats, Shortness of Breath, take PERUNA."

"For Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Sore Throat take PERUNA."

"PERUNA is the purest, most prompt, and efficient medicine known to man."

"PERUNA is the best appetizer, purest tonic, finest invigorator of the body and mind."

"If you can't sleep, if you are weak, or worried mentally, take PERUNA."

"But remember the most important of all is that PERUNA will cure Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bright's Disease, and Diabetes of the Kidneys."

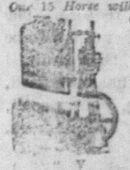
If your druggist is out of our pamphlets on file "Ills of Life," or if you are laboring under a disease not mentioned in it or in these advertisements, address the proprietors, S. B. Hartman & Co., Osborn, O. For Constipation and Piles, take

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles, $5.00.

MAN-A-LIN

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut* 10,000 *feet* in same time.



Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Meddart's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Catalogue for information and prices.

[illegible] & SONS, [illegible]

OVER 1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD.

THE BRADLEY

ROAD CART

A LIGHT RUNNING, EASY RIDING, PERFECTLY BALANCED

Two Wheeled Vehicle.

Thoroughly well made and sold at a Low Price.

THE ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS OUR No. 8 OR PARK CART.

VARIOUS STYLES,

Weighing from 90 to 160 lbs. Prices from $50 to $80

All First-Class in every respect, and everybody likes them. Send for Illustrated Price List.

BRADLEY & CO.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

SECHLERS! SECHLERS! SECHLERS!

— NEW GOODS —

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS,
MEATS,
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

NEW DEPARTURE.

—=||o||=—

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,

13july Spring Mills, Pa,

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

after April 1st will open in the Durst-building, when he will be prepared to make to order boots and shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8mar4f

NEW GROCERY

—AT—

—COBURN, PENN'A.—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jantf

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION.
25 100

Rest not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 1jan1y

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Perfect Combination with two Silent Advantages—Why it Concerns You.

"There is no mistake about it," remarked Dr. M. F. Flowers, of Gallatin, Missouri, "BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER are one of the neatest combinations ever produced. They have two kinds of advantages over all others, which we may call the minor and the major. First, they are clean and pleasant to use, never soiling the hands or the linen of the wearer. Second, they act quickly and powerfully. I have tried the Capcine Plaster on myself for pneumonia and on my patients for various diseases, such as Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, etc., and in all cases relief has followed in from three to forty-eight hours."

Dr. Flower merely voices the written or oral opinion of thousands in his profession. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster are the perfect external application. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. 3may4t

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 17, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

NOTES FROM THE LUTHERAN CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the Synodical Sunday-school and Women's Missionary societies of the Lutheran church was last week in session at Lock Haven:

Rev. G. W. Christ of Philipsburg was present and on Tuesday evening made the opening prayer.

At the morning session on Wednesday Rev. S. E. Furst and H. Y. Stitzer, Esq., were appointed a committee to nominate officers, which they did as follows: For President, Rev. J. K. Miller, of Loganville; Vice President, Rev. J. M. Steck; Secretary, Charles C. McConnell, Yeagerstown; Treasurer, Miss Ella Gerberich of Bellefonte.

H. Y. Stitzer was also placed on the committee on resoultions and Mr. Fred Kurtz on one of the regular committees. Rev. S. E. Furst was appointed to report the proceedings for the Lutheran *Observer* and H. Y. Stitzer, Esq, for the daily papers.

Mr. Fred Kurtz read a brief but instructive essay on the "Relation of Sunday-school Training to National and Social Life." This was followed by Rev. S. E. Furst's admirable essay on "The Word of God and how to use it."

Mrs. W. W. Fair, sister of Rev. S. E. Furst, of Bellefonte, was elected vice pres. of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Luthera Synod Miss Jennie E. Bright, of Aaronsburg, was elected treasurer of the same organization.

The city of Des Moines, Iowa, has just fixed the fee for saloon licences at $1,000. The city of Elgin, Ill., is mentioned as furnishing another illustration of the beneficent working of the high license system A few years ago, when its population was 6,000, it had thirty-two saloons, or one to every two hundred souls. The license fee was $100, which did not supply a revenue sufficient to pay the police. Now, with a population of 10,000, it requires a fee of $500 for each license. This reduced the number of saloons from thirty-two to twenty, but it secures a revenue of $10 000 a year, which is enough for all police purposes and something over—$6,000—for street improvement. There is less disorder in the place than there was when it had thirty-two saloons, and the police have less to do than they had then. The saloon proprietors who pay $500 a year for their privilege, are careful to observe the law strictly and to see that no unlicensed selling is carried on.

ERIE'S EXPERIENCE.

ANOTHER CURE UTTERLY WITHOUT A PRECEDENT.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 10th 1881.—Dr. Hartman: I cannot but express my thanks to you for the great benefit I received from the use of *Peruna* and *Manalin*. One bottle of each placed me squarly on my feet after a long sickness, which had laid me in bed and then left me lame and crippled. Three day's use of these remedies dispensed with the cane, and in a week I was perfectly well.

N. J. WRIGHT.

Business Agent, Erie *Evening Herald*

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's Book on the "Ills of Life." He will give it gratis. If not, address Dr. H. at Osborn, O.

A DARK CRIME UNVEILED.

Dublin, May 2.—Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey, two more of the men charged with participation in the murders of Cavendish and Burke, in Phœnix Park on the evening of the 6th of May, were arraigned for trial this morning. They created a sensation in court by pleading guilty to the charge against them. They were both sentenced by Judge O'Brien to be hanged on the second day of June next. In pleading guilty Delaney said he was forced to go to the park by the society to which he belonged. He saw the murders committed but took no part in them. He went to the park in Kavanagh's car. Kavanagh and Carey, he said, speak the truth. The murders were committed by Joe Brady and Timothy Kelly, and by nobody else. Caffrey said he had to go to the park under pain of death, and that he did not know what was going to happen until twenty minutes before the murders were committed.

The sentence of Delaney will probably be commuted to a life long servitude. John Hanlon, one of the prisoners awaiting trial has finally been accepted as an approver. He will confirm the evidence of the two Careys against thirteen prisoners in Kilmainham jail charged with conspiracy to murder.

Jay Gould is rich again—probably worth $3,000,000—and we are glad of it.

Winona, Minn., May 6.—During a light thunder shower here this afternoon three little daughters of Jacob Morowiz were playing in the street under an umbrella when they were struck by lightning. The two older girls, aged nine and eleven years, were instantly killed, and the third aged six years, was somewhat paralyzed on the right side, but will recover. The clothing of the children ignited and was considerably burned before the horified relatives could reach the scene.

Rev. J. C. Zehring, Codorus, Pa., says: "I was paralyzed in right side. The use Brown's Iron Bitters enabled me to walk without cane or crutch."

The wife of Senator Fair has began suit for divorce against him on the ground of adultery.

The Virginia fruit crop has sustained little or no damage from the late cold weather. The trees are in full bloom and here are indications of a large yield

——Strikes all around among all classes of workmen, and a tremendous strike at high priced clothing at the Philad. Branch. This is the only strike that suits the people in general—men and boys in particular—they can go well dressed on account of the cheapness of suits offered by Lewins & Co., whose assortment can't be beat in the state.

WHY THEY CALL HIM "OLD MAN."

"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and falling out before its time. Use something? I would but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker' Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the Balsam a show and the boys will soon stop calling you "Old Man Jenkins." It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dressing. may 4t

At the Tewkesbury Almshouse investigation on 7. Charles Johnson, who had lost both legs, testified that he took to the Almshouse $20 and a watch. Marsh refused to return him $12 of the amount. He was not allowed to use his artificial legs but was compelled to crawl around on stumps.

The secret of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is owing to the fact that it is the very best iron preparation made. By a thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood it reaches every part of the body, giving health, strength and endurance to every portion. Thus beginning at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health. It does not contain whiskey or alcohol. It will not blacken the teeth. It does not constipate or cause headache. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, etc.

——When the Irishmen's great convention adjourned in Philadelphia the other day, they all felt so good over the success of the affair, that all agreed to strike for the Philad. Branch and get new suits, in order to show John Bull that some things can be done as well as others. On English oppression and cheap clothing at Lewins', there is no diversity of sentiment among true Irishmen.

Hop Bitters

Are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and hope," and no person or family should be without it. (8)

The Pennsylvania Farquhar Grain Drill. Fertilizer and Seed

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.

Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

A. B. FARQUHAR, York Pa

Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong and durable. Saw, Grist Mills and Machinery generally. Inquiries promptly answered. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world.

Fig. 1. Is Engine on wheels. Fig. 2 ready for use. Send for Catalogue. Fig. 2.

THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR

(Warranted.)

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works York, Pa.

Lightest draft and most simple, best constructed and perfect in separating grain from straw. It delivers it ready for market.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

FARQUHAR KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER

Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world. Send for Catalogue. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jonathan Weaver, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. A. H. WEAVER.

12ap5t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Michael Nofsker, deceased, late of Gregg township having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

19apr6t JANE NOFSKER, Exec. Spring Mills.

Three Strong Points.

Point One:

Men's Spring Overcoats; a big stock that takes in everything from the very plain low priced to the finest, from the lightest fancy color to the plain black, from the smallest youths' to the largest of large men's sizes. A commanding stock that every light overcoat buyer must see—if he cares to know the market.

Point Two:

Fifteen Lines of Men's Business Suits. A little money is a powerful thing in Oak Hall. Witness the following:

Fancy Cassimere Sack Suits at $8.50, and the same goods in walking coat style, at $9.00. Our only boast on them is that they are good for the money. Manhattan Cheviots in six full lines, both sacks and walking coats, at $10.00. The buttons and trimmings of these suits are worth special attention. Plain Cassimeres; three varieties, in sack style, at $10.00. Very reliable.

Five styles of Harris Cassimere Suits, of quiet styles, and in both Sack and Walking Coats, at $16.00. The well-known reputation of these goods speak for themselves.

These fifteen lines are not fragments pulled together for an advertisement. They represent two thousand suits, and goods to make more. There is business in them.

Point Three:

Custom Made Clothing. A large display of piece goods to order. There are very great bargains in all the following lines:

Class A, in any ordinary business style,	$18.00
Class B, " " " "	20.00
Class C, " " " "	22.50
Class D, " " " "	25.00

Our "points" are made short and sharp for practical people.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the

CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

"Penn's Valley Bargain Store"

Cash or its Equal.

NO OTHER TERMS.

New Stock is now in!

—SPECIAL BARGAINS.—

FAIR DEALING—— ——LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Each one pays for what he buys and no more.

Call and be convinced that you can buy cheaper for cash than credit.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Clevan Dinges.

MAKE HENS LAY An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

LIGHT DRAFT COMBINATION PENN HARROW.

Best In The World.

Stretcher sent with Harrow.

Wheel Revolves and gives the ground Two Harrowings in passing over it once, therefore will do double the work of any other Harrow and save the farmer half his labor Another great advantage the Penn Harrow has over any other, **it can be so easily changed into Five Different Harrows,** a Corn Marker and a Complete Sled for each Harrow, without adding an extra piece or bolt. Thus the farmer has all the Harrows in the one required on his place, and they are **adapted to any soil.**

Penn Harrow is made of the Best White Oak, with Steel Teeth, Well Painted and in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most unhandy impliment on the farm, with our improvements it is the most convenient, and a great saving of time and labor, look to your interest and buy the Penn Harrow. Manufactured only by the

Penn Harrow Manufacturing Co.

Opposite Philadelphia, Pa. **Camden, New Jersey.**

Recent Legal Decisions.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—PREVIOUS INSOLVENCY OF MAKER—TITLE TO PROCEEDS OF SALE.—L. & Co., of New Orleans, were sued in attachment, and their establishment was seized at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., New Orleans time, on November 29, 1881. The action was brought by local creditors upon a demand for $5035, of which $2500 became due November 26, 1881, and the balance December 13, 1881. H. of New York, owned a note of L. & Co., which brokers sold to the Hanover National Bank after 11 o'clock A. M. of November 29, 1881, and on information being received of the attachment the same day, the bank demanded the proceeds of the sale of the note from the brokers, and H. also claimed it. In this case—Harris vs. Hanover National Bank—in the United States Circuit Court, Southern district of New York, Judge Coxe, in deciding in favor of the bank, said: "The bank is entitled to the money. The almost unbroken line of authority seems to establish the doctrine that if bills of a broken bank or the notes of a party who has previously failed are transferred in payment of a debt, both parties being ignorant of the failure and innocent of fraud, the creditor may repudiate the payment upon a tender of the dishonored note and recover the amount due. It is a mutual mistake of fact. The plaintiff contends that, contemplation of law, the attachment did not imply either the insolvency or a failure of L. & Co. The attachment was granted on the ground that L. & Co. were disposing of their property with the intent to defraud their creditors. They were unable to meet their obligations as they fell due, and suffered their property to be taken on a charge of fraud, which was not denied, and they were legally if not actually insolvent. The questions in this action are by no means free from perplexities and doubt, but the weight of authority seems to uphold the positions taken by the defendant."

INTOXICATING LIQUORS—NUISANCE—RIGHT OF PROPERTY.—D had C keeping a liquor saloon in his name (C's) for him, and M, who had an execution against C, caused it to be levied on the liquors. D brought replevin against M and took the liquors, but on the trial of the action the Court held that the liquors being for sale by C were, under the statute, a nuisance, and directed that they be returned to M. The plaintiff carried the case—Donohue vs. Maloney—to the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut on the ground that the statute applied only to liquors seized as a nuisance by legal proceedings. Judge Pardee, in deciding against the plaintiff, said: "The statute declares that 'all intoxicating liquor, intended by the owner or keeper thereof to be sold in violation of law, shall, with the vessels in which it is contained, be a nuisance.' It is the plain intent of the statute to remove all temptation to the illegal keeping and selling of intoxicating liquors, and to accomplish this by making these acts unprofitable. To that end it is framed of language which is in all inclusive—which does not admit of the limitation claimed. The plaintiff having made these liquors a nuisance, he cannot use the process of the Courts to recover them, for they will not be recognized as property."

PARTNERSHIP—REAL ESTATE PURCHASED FOR FIRM—INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS.—Land was bought by a firm with its funds and used for partnership purposes. It made an assignment, and in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the land individual creditors claimed a dividend. In this case—Spaulding vs. Wilson—the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided in favor of the creditors of the firm. Judge Prior, in the opinion, said: "Real estate purchased with the firm funds and for partnership purposes becomes partnership property. It is objected here that as 600 acres of land were bought, upon which the firm ran a distillery, that portion of the land which was not necessary to the distillery ought to be regarded as a mere incident to the running of the distillery. This might be convincing if the land had not been purchased with the partnership funds and used for partnership purposes. Its products were all applied in that way, and besides, the partners seem to have been doing an extensive business in buying land, stock, etc., and why the land should not constitute a part of the partnership assests under such circumstances is a question not easily answered. If the land is not an incident to the distillery, the latter may be an incident to the land."

NAVIGABLE RIVERS—IMPROVEMENTS BY STATE—TOLLS.—The Canal Commissioners of Illinois, in pursuance of State statutes providing for the construction of locks and dams on the Illinois river, had the locks and dams built and established the payment of certain tolls; and merchants who ran steamboats on that river filed a bill in equity—Hase vs. Glover—in the United States Circuit Court, Northern district of Illinois, for an injunction to restrain the exaction of tolls at the locks. Mr. Justice Harlan, in deciding against the merchants, said: "In order to develop the greatest utility of navigable rivers as outlets to sawed logs, sawed lumber, coal, salt and the like, it is often essential that dams, booms, piers and like structures should be used. They are substantial obstructions to general navigation—more or less so to rafts and barges; but to the Legislature of the State may be most appropriately conferred the authority to authorize these structures when their use will produce a greater good than the harm done by their existence, and to impose such limitations and regulations in their construction and use as will best reconcile and accomodate the interests of all concerned in the matter. Until Congress interposes its paramount authority the State cannot be controlled by the Courts as to the mode and intent of improving the navigable rivers within her limits."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—ACTING AS A DISTILLER—STATUTORY LIEN—LIABILITY OF CITY.—Salt Lake City distilled spirits and paid $10,760 as a special tax on the liquors to the United States, but the authourities misrepresented the quantity distilled and the Collector of Internal Revenue sued for and recovered $12.051.75, for the balanced of the liquor. The liquor had been sold and the United States claimed the amount of its lien from the funds received from the sale. In this case—Salt Lake City vs. Hollister—the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nevada, on the judgment being carried to it, decided against the city. Judge Twiss, in the opinion, said: "The question whether the city had the power to do a distilling business is not in this case. By receiving the proceeds of the sales of these spirits into the treasury the city became possessed of a large sum of money—the amonnt of the lien—which was justly due to the United States, and to which she had no legal or moral right, and money so received and appropriated by a municipal corporation is subject to the demand of its legal equitable owners to the same extent as if held by a private corporation or a person."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Riding Habits.

There is never much change in regard to the manner of making habit-dresses and the style now is as near perfection as may be. Nor is it of any great use to describe them in detail, for those who ride seriously and can afford to keep horses and grooms can afford to get a riding-habit from a good tailor; still it may be remarked as a guide to the selection of material, that while rich shades of color, plum, wine, claret, bottle green, bronze and indigo blue are admirable, and furnish a welcome relief to the old blacks and browns and navyblues, light shades, such as ecru, do not look well on horseback, nor very slowly shades, such as terra cotta. The cloth needs to be fine in order to exquisitely outline the form, and should be cut to perfection in order to display it to advantage. Narrow bands of black fur have been used on some habits during the past season, and indeed it is quite a problem how to make a habit warm enough for cold weather without additional wraps, which would be in the way, yet cool enough for warm weather, as no one wishes to duplicate so expensive and exceptional a dress. At this season there is, of course, no difficulty in regard to warmth: a cloth bodice of light texture is sufficient for such cold days as we may expect in April, and the danger lies in choosing a color or texture for approaching summer that will not be appropriate later, and that will not be worth the cost of the making and the necessary accessories. The skirt of the habit is not now made quite so long as formerly, it having been found dangerous and hurtful to a thoroughbred horse. It must also be full enough not to embarrass the rider in case of an emergency. The bodice is high, close and perfectly plain with the narrow standing collar, the row of small buttons for fastening the narrow tie—the only bit of color—and the close sleeves which the loose gloves more than meet, and which require no cuffs; gilt buttons and silver buttons are now alike discarded, the small round bronze or enamel buttons matching the cloth in color being preferred. Most ladies, too, have adopted the high silk hat, as more distinguished than the Derby, and twist about it a strip of tulle or gauz as a trimming more than as a veil. Riding is one of the most healthful of all accomplishments, and the dress should be carefully studied so that it may be permanent and combine convenience with grace and elegance.

Any man can lie, but it takes brains to arrange facts and present truths in an intelligent shape. This is why there are so many liars in the world.

The New Postal Law.

The new postal law, which is to go into effect at any time at the option of the Postmaster General within six months from the date of passage, March 3, provides that while domestic postage on letters is reduced from three to two cents, that on drop letters (city postage) is left at the old figure—two cents. Another important feature of the aw is that authorizing the new three cent postal note, and is of special interest to persons transmitting small sums through the post-office. The note is about the size of a greenback. At the right-hand side are two columns giving the months and the dates of twelve years, beginning with 1883. On the left hand side are three columns of figures, one representing dollars, and numbered up to four; another, representing dimes, numbered up to nine, and the third representing cents, numbered up to nine. The note is for sums less than $5. The postmaster who issues the note punches the date, the dollars, dimes and cents, thus preventing any alterations of date or amount. No written application is necessary, and the note can be issued for any amount from one cent to $4.99. It is bought like postage stamp and is payable to bearer any time within three months. The body of the note is a form stating the place of issue and where to be sent, a and when paid endorsed by the bearer. Though there is not the same degree of security about the note as there is about the postal money order, its cheapness and convenience compensate for other disadvantages.

It has been in operation in Great Britain two years, nearly four and a half millions being used in a year. The new American system is less cumbersome even than the English. For sums over five dollars the money order will still be used, though the cost is reduced. The charges for orders on sums not over $10 will be eight cents; from $10 to $15, ten cents; from $15 to $30, fifteen cents; from $30 to $40, twenty cents; from $40 to $50, twenty-five cents; from $50 to $60, thirty cents; from $60 to $70, thirty-five cents; from $70 to 80, forty cents; from $80 to $100, (the highest order), forty-five cents. The present rates are ten cents on orders not over over $15; fifteen cents on orders from $15 to $30; twenty cents on orders from $30 to $40; twenty-five cents on orders from $40 to $50, the present limit of money orders.

Sanitary.

Hoarseness and tickling in the throat are best relieved by the gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth, in half a glass of warm, sweetened water.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.—In an editorial on the recent epidemic of typhoid fever in Paris, the *Medical Record*, January 6th, 1883, says that the conclusion to be drawn from the Paris epidemic, as regards the therapeutics of typhoid fever, is that the disease must be watched, not actively treated. We believe that the sooner this view is taken, and typhoid fever is looked upon as a disease like the small-pox or scarlet fever, whose course the physician cannot greatly modify, but whose dangers we can, in part, avert, the better it will be for our science and our credit.

NEW REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A German apothecary, R. Munch (Kronen-Apotheke in Leipsic Sohlis), who enjoys a great reputation for veracity and reliability amongst those who know him, recommends in No. 27 of the *Pharm. Centr. Anzeiger*, "as a new remedy in diphtheria, and the effect of which he had noticed on his own seven year old daughter—oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum. Children take one teaspoonful morning and night; adults, a tablespoonful. In children tepid milk is given after it; it might also be mixed with the same. The effect of this remedy, which has of late been highly praised by different authors, is said to be really a miraculous one. Within already half an hour after the administration of the drug, a bright redness begins to spread from the margin of the diphtheritic exudation, and this redness becomes generally diffused over and taking the place of the false membrane, and the disease is said to disappear within twenty-four hours without leaving the slightest trace. While this wonderful effect is said to be invariably met with when the remedy is made use of at the very commencement of the disease, those who recommend it so highly contend that it is also successful, only less rapidly, in cases that have already progressed for several days.

To detect fusil oil in alcohol which is fairly strong, Dr. Hager dilutes the liquid with an equal amount of water, then adds glycerine and evaporates the whole upon filter paper. When the alcohol escapes the odor of the fusil oil may be very easily perceived.

A Terrible Time in a Lighthouse.

The keepers at the Eddystone Lighthouse had very unpleasant experiences during the stormy weather of the past three months. One of these men was entitled to have been relieved some eight weeks ago, but it was not until Monday that he was brought on shore at Plymouth, and for several days prior to relief arriving he and his comrades were reduced to very great straits, for, excepting that two or three hard biscuits still remained in the lighthouse, they were without the necessaries of life. Their ordinary stock of food was exhausted; they had been living on their reserve for some weeks, and their last installment of flour had to be fried in lamp-oil on Thursday in order to furnish a meal. They continued to use this oil as an article of diet until assistance from the shore reached them last Monday. In addition to this they were without fuel for several days, and the only warmth they were able to obtain was the slight amount of heat furnished by the oil-lamps which they were burning. The men, in fact, were reduced to such a depression and weakness that they were only able to converse with each other in monosyllables. Seeing that no relief from the shore was forthcoming the keepers kept signals of distress flying daily for a fortnight or more, in the hope of attracting the attention of passing vessels. These signals were seen by several vessels, but so boisterous was the weather during the whole time the distress signals were flying that it was found impossible to effect any communication with the unfortunate men whose condition was getting more serious every day. It is alleged there were several occasions since Christmas, and prior to Monday last, when the men at the lighthouse might have been relieved, but that on each occasion the steamer usually employed on this duty was engaged on other work, and her services therefore, could not be secured. The condition of the store at Milbay seems also to furnish cause for complaint on the part of the relatives and friends of the lighthouse-keepers. In this store are temporarily lodged articles of food which the wives of the men leave there for conveyance to their husbands when opportunity offers for the steam-tug to go out to them. But the premises are so infested with rats that these articles disappear. On one occasion a leg of pork, intended for consumption at the lighthouse, was suspended by a cord to the beam in the hope that it might escape the attention of the rats which overrun the stores. But the device failed, for the rats reached the beam, bit through the cord, and when the meat came to the ground it was speedily devoured.

A Town Unearthed.

A most important discovery has just been made in the neighborhood of Poitiers, in France, where an entire Gallo-Roman town has been unearthed. It contains a temple 114 yards in length by 70 yards in breadth, baths occupying two hectares, a theatre, the stage of which alone measures 90 yards; streets, houses and other buildings covering an area of nearly seven hectares, or about 17 acres. The excavations are being continued with further success, disclosing more edifices, sculpture in the very best style and in good preservation, dating i is thought from the second century — and a quantity of iron, bronze and earthen articles. M. Lisch, the inspector of histronic monuments, is enthusiastic over this discovery, and declares that the town is a little Pompeii in the center of France.

The Queen's Reception.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Gazette* writes:—"When ladies go to the Queen's drawing-room, if they have any experience of the ordeal awaiting them, they will occupy the hours passed in the carriage waiting its turn to set them down at the Palace entrance by reading some entertaining book. A private account of a recent presentation, written by an American lady who had the 'honor' of being taken to Court, gives some amusing details. She says she hopes never again to endure such an hour of suspense as the one passed in the road to St. James. For some reason or other the curtain of their brougham took that occasion of getting out of order and the 'populace' coolly stared in at them, making criticisms on their head-dresses of feathers and the style of their gowns, until her companion devised a curtain with the end of a wrap, and the ladies found protection, if not suffocation, behind it. Many ladies provide themselves with books and try to read or study, but that requires an abstraction a debutante cannot quite command under the novel circumstances. But were the ordeal many times worse than it is the women would gladly go through with it for the pleasure of saying they are received at Victoria's Court.

Agricultural.

Conditions for Germination.

The conditions favorable and unfavorable for the germination of seeds are:

1. Depth.—This must depend upon the size and nature of the seed. The smaller the seed the less depth of earth is required. Cabbage seed, celery, turnip, radish, onions, etc., should be covered lightly—barely covered. Corn may be covered to the depth of one to two inches, and peas to the depth of six inches; but it is better in the case of peas to plant them in a furrow six or eight inches deep and cover two inches deep, and as the plant grows fill in the earth.

2. Moisture.—Seeds require moisture to enable them to germinate. If the earth becomes dry the seed will not germinate; on the contrary, if there is too much moisture it is liable to rot.

3. While light is essential to the healthy growth of plants, it is detrimental to the process of germination. Seed-beds may be covered with cloth, boards or any substance that will not prevent the rays of the sun from heating the earth. When cabbage, celery or tomatoes are planted in boxes they may be covered with cotton-batting, cloth or paper. The darker the material the better, as it absorbs heat. This covering not only facilitates germination, but aids in keeping the surface moist. A single lath laid over a row of carrots has made several days difference in the germination of the plant, and, also, the seeds have come up more uniformly. Under these circumstances a smaller quantity of seed is required. In field culture this would be impracticable, but in a garden a few hundred laths might be of great service.

4. The soil must be kept loose over the seed, or otherwise it may not be able to push its way up through the surface soil. The soil should also be loose and mellow below the seed, so that the root may shoot downward for food and moisture. The soil should be loose also in order that the air may have access to the seed, and thereby afford oxygen, to develope the embryo. By boing loose, I mean not baked hard so as to form a crust. If a crust forms it should be broken up carefully with an iron-toothed rake. The soil over the plant should be pressed gently so as to prevent its drying out.

With air, moisture and heat the germ quickly develops, sending its plumula upward and radicle downward. Oftentimes good seed is sown but fails to vegetate because the conditions referred to in this article are not attended to.

Potatoes for Planting.

Few operations on the farm receive so little attention as the selection and keeping of potatoes for planting, yet the success of the crop depends very much on the condition of the potatoes planted. How often we hear farmers complain that their potatoes do not come up well or that they fail to make a vigorous growth, usually attributing it to the state of the weather, when in many cases the trouble is with the potatoes planted. In selecting and keeping pototoes one important fact is usually entirely overlooked, which is, that the potato is not the seed; therefore is more liable to be injured by keeping. Most of seeds are covered with a hard substance which protects them from the light and sudden changes of temperature, if kept in a dry place; but the potato being simply a tuber has no such protection, therefore is very sensitive to light and variations of temperature, even though kept in a dry place. In fact, a potato is similar to the root of a tree when severed from the tree, which we are so careful to keep in a dark, cool place if we wish to keep it in a healthy condition and grow well when set in the ground. The potato may endure more than the root of a tree without completely losing its vitality, but it suffers in the same way and, if not entirely kille is injured in some degree by being kept where it is too hot, too cold or too dry. If it is kept too hot it sprouts badly, and thus loses its vitality, never again producing such vigorous stalks as come from the first sprouts. If kept where it is so cold as to chill it, it is worse than keeping it where it is too worm, as it does not take much of a chill to prevent it from growing at all. The farmer in selecting potatoes for planting should ever keep in mind that he is dealing with tubers and not with seed, therefore size and form is not so important as health. When he selects scions he cares more to have good buds and a healthy shoot than he does for the particular form; and in keeping his scions he uses great care to keep them where it is cool, and neither too wet nor too dry. The same principle which holds good in the scion applies to the potato, especially that which applies to the strength of the buds and the health of the shoot or the tuber. As the potato when planted is simply the renewal of the old life, it carries with it many of the diseases which it may have gathered up, while a seed only carries with it the constitutional weakness of the parent. Thus the importance of selecting potatoes as free as possible from disease and of keeping them where they will lose none of their vitality.

The Spring Pigs.

It seems a general desire to have sows farrow as early in the year as possible, in order to allow the longest period of time for growth. The system works excellently during mild winters, but it is doubtful if anything is gained when the pigs come in during a season of cold weather. They have no protection against cold except that provided for them, and not only suffer, but become crushed more easily from the movements of the dam owing to their inactivity. An April pig, though having but nine months in the year during which to grow, has the advantage of a good start in life, as it is usually safe from extreme cold, and it is the beginning of a pig that controls his future prosperity. Should he become checked in growth early from exposure the check is perceptible for several months afterward, and the later pigs that come in when the severity of the season is over often grow faster and outstrip those that are several weeks older. If the pigs, however, are properly provided for they may do well when farrowed in February, but, for economy of labor and attention, April is as good as any month in the year. The pigs need only being pushed to grow fast and make large hogs.

There is a mistaken idea that pigs must have corn at all times. For a growing pig corn is not at all essential, and especially after the warm days set in. It is too heating and fattening, and fat is unnecessary while the pig is growing. The first requisite of a hog is the frame on which to place the meat. This can only be given him during the time he is growing, and the food should consequently be of such character as to assist in the process of bone-formation. The range of a clover pasture, in which the hog has a choice of several kinds of food from the clover, foreign grasses, roots and weeds, is usually of such variety as to afford nearly all that the system needs. The exercise of diligently searching for preferred morsels is another source of thrift and healthfulness. It is considered expensive to give up clover to hogs, but there are often unprofitable ranges, or sod pastures, that have been left for turning under, and in such the hog can find profitable employment, and also utilize much that might be wasted. Corn, however, is not cheap feeding if allowed throughout the year, not only from its cost, but because there is no economy in feeding material that is not wholly suitable for the purposes required.

It is well to give the pigs a mess in the morning before going to pasture, but the meal need not be a full one. Let them get to work in the fields, but they should be carefully observed in order that they may not be deprived of a sufficiency of all they require. The pure-bred pigs are rather inclined to be tender, but if a good thoroughbred boar, of any breed that has been tried, is crossed on large, coarse, healthy sows, the pigs will possess vigor and hardness.

Statistical.

THE total exports of the United States for the twelve months which ended March 31st, 1883, amounted in value to $808,726,356, an increase of $17,917,336 on those of the preceding twelve months. Our total imports for the twelve months which ended March 31st, 1883, were $742,442,259, an increase of $41,599,385 on those for the twelve months which ended March 31, 1882.

THE value of the imports of the Dominion of Canada during the last six months of 1882 was $64,763,486, on which was collected a duty of $12,249,231. The value of the Dominion exports during the same period was $62,535,910.

THE wheat acreage of Minnesota in 1882, was 2,572,000. This year it will be about 2,500,000. Dakota in 1882, had 850,000 acres in wheat; this year it will reach 1,600,000, swelling the crop fully 12,000,000 bushels over 1882.

—The Reading Railroad is laying tracks across the Pennsylvania Railroad entrance into Reading. This is a stale trick and seldom pays those engaged in it.

—The decrease of the public debt in April was $2,851,402.

A father has been complaining to a friend of the family of the conduct of his prodigal son. "You ought to reason with him seriously," says the friend of the family. "So I do! so I have!" says the father in despair, "but it has no effect. The young scoundrel will listen to nobody that isn't a fool like himself. I want you to go and talk with him!"

At Night Time.

Peacefully the world is dreaming,
From its turmoil now set free;
Softly bright the full moon beaming,
Shede its light across the lea.

Gentlest dews from heaven falling
Strew the earth with myriad gems;
Softest night wind's plaintive calling,
Weave the saddest requiems.

Stars above lone watch are keeping,
Cynthia's regal, glittering train;
Cool shades ever softly creeping,
Deep enfold the slumbering plain.

Tranquil now the restless billow,
Anchored fast its mighty fleets;
Ocean sleeps, the moonlight mellow
Calms the measure that it beats.

Yea, earth and breeze and vasty ocean,
Almighty God! at night to Thee
Speak in words of deep devotion,
Hushed in sleep tho' they may be!

Valuable.

DISINFECTANTS.—The London *Medical Record* concludes from Prof. Koch's experiments that the only certain disinfectants are chlorine, bromine and corrosive sublimate. Solutions of one part of the latter to 1000 parts of water will kill spores in ten minutes, while a solution of 1 in 15,000 is strong enough to arrest the power of development in micro-organisms.

TO CLEAN A FILE.—For cleaning a greasy finish file there is nothing better than a burning over the forge fire, in the flame of an alcohol lamp, or of a gas blaze. The burning should be done by a gentle passage to and fro through the flame until the grease on the file burns with a blaze. Then the blaze should be blown out and the file be carded. When cleaned dip the file into a jar of lye; clean in pure water.

A novel, if not very practical way of disposing of the dead, so that the remains will not tend to imperil the existence of the living has been brought forward by Dr. A. Mayer. He advises the adoption of solid glass coffins, which after the introduction of the corpse, are to be closed air-tight with cement. Two holes are in the coffin. Through one of them carbonic acid is forced and by the other atmospheric air escapes. When the ordinary air is supposed to be all driven out, the holes are closed.

In one of the course of lectures upon "The Sun and Stars," which Prof. S. P. Langley is delivering at the Lowell institute in Boston, the speaker said that the light of the sun is two and a half times as brilliant as the same area of electric (arc) light; and that if a calcium light be held between the eye and the sun the light would appear to be a black spot on the sun. As a measure of comparison, in assisting the comprehension of the infinite quantity of light thrown off by the sun, he remarked that if there was an electric light of 2000 candle power on each square foot of the surface of the earth, then the whole light from the earth would be less than one billionth that from the sun. The intensity of the sun light is one hundred and thirty thousand times that of a standard candle.

A THEORY REGARDING EARTHQUAKES.—A German writer now maintains that the causes of earthquakes are much slighter than has generally been believed—that they may, in fact, be sought at a depth of more than ten or fifteen miles, and often of less, and rather feeble forces even may produce earthquakes which will be felt at great distances. As illustrating this theory the fact is cited that the hammer in Krupp's factory, which is of immense weight, and falls from a height of ten feet, produces sensible concussions over a surface five miles in diameter—also the fact that a recent explosion in a dynamite factory was felt at between twenty-five and thirty-five miles away. It is also argued that earthquakes might and must be produced by the increase and decrease in volume of rocks under the influence of physical and chemical forces, by concussions, by the opening of crevices in rocks, and by the subsidence of masses of rocks due to these agencies, but which have been made slight account of in this relation.

For our Cooks.

BAKED CODFISH.—Pick up the fish and freshen a little as for cooking, then into a dish put a layer of cracker crumbs, then one of fish, over each layer sprinkle pepper and butter, continue until you have two layers of fish and three of crackers; lastly, beat two eggs with milk enough to cover the whole and bake about three-quarters of an hour.

POTATO STRIPS.—Pare, cut in long strips, lay in cold water for an hour, dry by spreading them on a towel and pressing another upon them; fry to a light brown in salted lard; shake off the fat in a hot colander; line a deep dish with a napkin and put in the strips. They should not be crowded in frying, but each should be distinct and free from the rest.

MACARONI WITH EGGS.—Break half a pound of macaroni into short bits, cook tender in boiling salted water, drain well, put into a deep dish and pour over it a cupful of drawn butter in which have been stirred two beaten eggs and two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, with salt and pepper: loosen the macaroni to allow the sauce to penetrate the mass, and pass more grated cheese with it.

BAKED SHAD.—Shad for baking should be carefully cleaned, but not split. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, a little finely chopped pork, a suspicion of onion, some summer savory and chopped parsley and seasoning; fill and sew up the side. Put in a baking pan a slice of sweet salt pork and a couple of bay leaves; make it hot before laying in the fish, which should bake one hour, and be basted with its own juice.

TO MAKE DELICIOUS ALMOND CANDY.—Take one pound of sugar and about half a pint of water; put in part of the white of an egg to clearify the sugar; let this boil a few minutes and remove any scum that rises. When the sugar begins to candy, drop in the dry almonds; first, however, you should blanch the nuts by pouring hot water over them, and letting them stand in it a few minutes; then the skin will slip off readily. Spread the candy on the buttered plates to cool.

COLD SLAW.—Beat the yelks of four eggs to a very light cream; then stir gradually into them five tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar. Add two or three teaspoonfuls of sugar, and stir the mixture over the fire until it begins to thicken like boiled custard; then remove and add a teaspoonful of butter and nearly a teaspoonful of anchovy mustard. Set the sauce upon ice to become cold, and pour it over the sliced cabbage just before serving. Celery is often mixed with the cabbage for this salad.

SPRING SOUP.—Half pint of green peas, two shredded lettuces, one onion, a small bunch of parsley, two ounces of butter, the yelks of three eggs, one pint of water, one and a half quarts of soup stock. Put in a stew-pan the lettuces, onion, parsley and butter to one pint of water, and let them simmer till tender. Season with salt and pepper. When done, strain off the vegetables and put two-thirds of the liquor with the stock. Beat up the yelks of the eggs with the other third, toss it over the fire, and at the moment of serving add this with the vegetables to the strained-off soup.

CALVES' BRAINS STEWED.—Take the brains from half a dozen calves' heads; let them soak in cold water for about one hour. Render a little bacon in a saucepan with a few sliced carrots and onions mixed, some parsley, thyme, bay leaves, etc. When they have simmered a little while add half a bottle of claret wine, with a little salt and a whole pepper. As soon as it commences to boil add the brains; let them boil about twenty minutes on a slow fire, then take them out, bind the liquid with a little flour and butter mixed and already cooked. Let it reduce until only about half the quantity is left, then strain through a sieve; put it into a saucepan with some bacon cut in small squares, about two dozen small onions, a few mushrooms and the brains. Let them simmer about twelve or fifteen minutes, then serve them on a dish garnished with toast fried in butter and dressed with chopped pickles.—*The Caterer.*

Home Utilities.

Oil cloth may be kept bright when almost worn out if, after washing it, you take a flannel cloth and dip a corner of it in kerosene, and rub the oil cloth with it. Of course a very little oil goes a great way, and care must be taken not to use too much.

FURNITURE POLISH.—For a polish to clean up and brighten old furniture, pianos, etc., dissolve for ounces orange shellac in one quart of ninety-five per cent alcohol; to this add one quart of linseed oil and one pint of turpentine; when mixed add four ounces of sulphuric ether and four ounces of aqua ammonia; mix thoroughly and well before using. Apply with a cloth or sponge, and rub the surface to which it is applied until the polish appears.

AN EXCELLENT WHITEWASH.—The prudent housewife who regards the cleanliness and neatness of the home surroundings as one of the essentials to health and happiness, will appreciate the recipe appended. The mixture is used by the U. S. Light House department, and is said to be of very superior quality, being clear and lasting. Take half a bushel of quicklime, slack with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process, strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with either painter's or whitewash brush.

Professor See, of the Hotel Dieu, says that the new extract of lily-of-the-valley is one of the most important remedies in heart disease known. It is a powerful poison.

The Field of Science.

Zinc has been discovered near Socorro, New Mexico.

An international exhibition of garden produce will be held in St. Petersburg this summer.

The number of Edison lamps in use in American at the end of last year was more than 29,000, and in Europe at the end of February there were nearly 30,000.

It will not be long before the grand forests of Arkansas will be more valuable than the prairies of Illinois, acre for acre. A Western furniture firm has sent an agent south with instructions not to return until he has secured 100,000 acres of suitable woodland.

The best sugar and cotton districts in Texas lie along the Gulf coast, in the southeastern part of the State. About one-third is bottom land, and capable of raising from one to three hogsheads of sugar to the acre, with two barrels of molasses to every hogshead of sugar.

At Sabastopol a new Government dock has just been commenced. It will take the place of the one which was destroyed during the famous siege by the allied armies more than twenty-five years ago. It will require three years to complete it, and the estimated cost is $20,000,000.

Dr. Reklam, in a recent number of the "Gesundheit," says that the head-ache, restlessness, etc., which are sometimes caused by keeping flowers in bed-rooms, do not result from any special properties of the flowers themselves, but from the continued strain brought to bear upon the olfactory nerves.

In many parts of Spain farming operations have made little or no progress since the expulsion of the Moors. The same sort of plow is used now as then, oxen tread out the corn after the ancient Oriental fashion, and women separate the chaff from the corn by tossing the grain up in the air during a breeze of wind.

Northern manufacturers and capitalists are sending their agents to Georgia and other Southern States to buy up forest lands. Thirty thousand acres of woodland in one body have been bought in Northern Georgia. It is suggested that the Legislature should pass a law to prevent the wholesale destruction of the forests.

The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries is about to build in connection with its new station there an aquarium, to be devoted to biological researches of every description, at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. Preparations are being made at the adjoining station for the artificial propagation of cod, mackerel, halibut and other fishes useful for food.

The staining of bricks red is effected by melting one ounce of glue in a gallon of water, then adding a piece of alum as large as an egg, one-half pound of Venetian red and one pound of Spanish brown; redness or darkness is increased by using more red or brown. For coloring black, heat the bricks and dip in fluid asphaltum, or in a hot mixture of linseed oil and asphalt.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie says that guaiac given early will rarely fail to cut short an acute tonsillities. The formula is as follows: Resin guaiac, 70 gram.; gum tragacanth, 43 gram.; sacchar. alb., 17 gram.; black current paste, q. s. M. Div. in trochischi No. 350. Sig.: One every two hours. One can also give aconite, as recommended by Ringer. If the disease is not checked, give small pellets of ice.

Professor John Nichol, speaking in his "Historical Sketch" of American literature of the non-existence of international copyright, says that "this gross injustice to the authors on both sides of the Atlantic, for the benefit of the publishers on one, leads to the intellectual market being glutted with stolen goods. Considerations of interest in business are of course everything; those of principle or art or patriotism nothing."

In the recent international debate on alcoholism at Geneva, the number of litres of alcohol consumed yearly per head of population was stated for the principal European countries and the United States as follows: France, 3; Austria, 4; England, 6; America (United States), 7½; Switzerland, 7½; Belgium, 9; Sweden, 10; Germany, 10; Russia, 16; Denmark, 23. In Spain and Italy the proportion was much less.

Two Romances.

The son of a leading lawyer in New York, some years ago, was attracted by the innocent face and quick wit of a Welsh chambermaid in his father's house, and declared that he preferred her to all the fashionable beauties who had courted his notice.

His family protested, but to no purpose. The only concession he would make was to consent to go to Europe for three years before marrying the girl. In the meantime, having an independe fortune, the lover placed her at one of the best schools in New York.

The girl was ambitious and devoted in her affection to the man who had chosen her. He returned, found her more lovely than ever. They were married, and the lady is now one of the leaders of society in the city where they live—a noble, refined, charming woman.

An eminent jurist, well known in Pennsylvania in the early part of this century, was "making the circuit" on horseback, and stopped for dinner at the house of a farmer. The daughter of the farmer waited on them, and the Judge, who had been a cynic about women, observed the peculiar gentleness of her voice and a certain sweet candor in her face. After dinner, the farmer said:

"Mary, bring the Judge's horse."

Mary started to the field, which was enclosed by a barred fence. Laying her hand on the topmost rail she vaulted lightly over.

"I saw," said the Judge afterward, "for the first time, a woman with the mind and body I should require in my wife. I called again and again at Farmer C.'s. At last I sent Mary to school for a couple of years, and here, she is," nodding to the stately matron who presided at his table.

The sons of the Judge and this real Maud Muller all attained distinction—one, like his father, at the bar; another was an eminent divine, and a third was a Southern candidate for the Presidency. All were noted for their fiery eloquence, their high sense of honor and a certain appetite for fighting, which was well-sustained by strong physical health. The Judge had not been mistaken in Mary's qualities of mind or body.

Darky Philosopy.

Some pocket knifes mus' 'a' been made to len' out.

A man dat kin make a libin' playin' de fiddle aint ap' to pester de hoe-handle.

'Casionally a man wid right smart edication can't find his knife when it git in de wrong pocket.

A long spell o' roomatiz is ap' to p'int out your bes' friends.

De rainbow might be better lookin' ef 'twa'n't sech a cheap show.

De bottom of de meal box make mighty po' music.

Big blaze o' fire can't roas' your 'taters.

De bes' seed ain't bound to make big water-milions.

It's a mighty rotten old house dat won't make kindlin' wood.

Bresh fire soon gone.

Heap o' wummy, scaly barks come orf de top limbs.

De catfish gits into trouble by buildin' too fine a chimley to a little house.

You can't take de twist' out de gra'vine by cultervatin' it.

Peacock can't hide his foots by spreadin' his tail.

Green 'simmons ain't 'fraid o' nobody.

Edication don't come by bumpin 'g'in' de school'ouse.

When de morkin' bird try to mork eb'rything, he boun' to let out some music dat ain't wuf much.

It's a mighty lazy nigger dat don't keep his ax sharp.

A hole under de garden patin's is a hard secret to keep.

See whar you gwine to hit 'fo' you 'lif' your hoe.

Sas'fus root tea won't hu't your 'specterbility when de crap come out short.

Too much trabblin' on de railroad make some folks lose de right lick for de cotton patch.

De young peaches is safe when de martin start her nest.

You don't need much fence roun' de cowcumber vine.

Are Mushrooms Poisonous?

Professor Ponfick, of Breslau, has lately made experiments on the common mushroom, of which the following are the practical results: All common mushrooms are poisonous, but cooking deprives them in a greater or less degree of their poisonous qualities. The repeated washing with cold water which they usually undergo to clean them, takes away a portion of the poison, and boiling does the rest; but the water in which they have been boiled is highly poisonous, and should always be carefully got rid of. Experiments made on dogs showed that if a dog ate one of its own weight of raw mushrooms, it fell sick, but recovered; if it ate one and one-half per cent. the poison had a more violent but not fatal effect, and if it ate two per cent. it was inevitably fatal. The water in which mushrooms had been boiled was far more poisonous than even the raw mushrooms; while the mushrooms thus boiled could be taken without hurt to the amount of ten per cent. of the weight of the dog's body. Washing with cold water does not remove all the poison, so that mushrooms thus prepared were poisonous when taken in larger quantities. Dried mushrooms are still dangerous for from twelve to twenty days, and also the water in which they have been boiled. They require to be dried for at least a whole month, and are really only safe after four months' drying.

Hot Water as a Medicine.

A young man who was compelled to resign his position in one of the public schools of this city because he was breaking down with consumption, and who has ever since been battling for life, although with little apparent prospect of recovery, was encountered several days ago in a Broadway restaurant.

"I see," he said, "that you seem surprised at my improved appearance. No doubt you wonder what could have caused such a change. Well, it was a very simple remedy—nothing but hot water."

"Hot water?"

"That's all. You remember my telling you that I had tried all the usual remedies? I consulted some of the leading specialists in affections of the lungs in this city, and paid them large fees. They went through the usual course of experimentation with me under all sorts of medicines. I went to the Adriondacks in the summer and to Florida in the winter, but none of these things did me any substantial good. I lost ground steadily, grew to be almost a skeleton, and had all the worst symptoms of a consumptive whose end is near at hand. At that juncture a friend told me that he had heard of cures being affected by drinking hot water.

"I consulted a physician who had paid special attention to this hot-water cure and was using it with many patients. He said: 'There is nothing, you know, more difficult than to introduce a new remedy into medical practice, particularly if it is a very simple one and strikes at the root of erroneous views and prejudices that have long been entertained. The old-school practitioners have tried for years to cure consumption, but they are as far from doing it as ever.

"'Now, the only rational explanation of consumption is that it results from defective nutrition. It is always accompanied by mal-assimilation of food. In nearly every case the stomach is the seat of a fermentation that necessarily prevents proper digestion. The first thing to do is to remove that fermentation, and put the stomach into a condition to receive food and dispose of it properly. This is effected by taking water into the stomach, as hot as it can be borne, an hour before each meal. This leaves the stomach clean and pure, like a boiler that has been washed out. Then put into the stomach food that is in the greatest degree nutritious and the least disposed to fermantation.

"'No food answers this description better than tender beef. A little stale bread may be eaten with it. Drink nothing but pure water, and as little of that at meals as possible. Vegetables, pastry, sweets, tea, coffee and alcoholic liquor should be avoided. Put tender beef alone into a clean and pure stomach three times a day, and the system will be fortified and built up until the wasting away, that is the chief feature of consumption, ceases, and recuperation sets in.'

"This reasoning impressed me. I began by taking one cup of hot water an hour before each meal, and gradually increased the dose to three cups. At first it was unpleasant to take, but now I drink it with a relish that I never experienced in drinking the choicest wine. I began to pick up immediately after the new treatment, and gained fourteen pounds within two months. I have gained ground steadily in the trying climate of New York; and I tell you, sir, I feel on a sure way to recovery."

Here an old gentleman who had been standing near, and evidently listening to the conversation, turned to the teacher and said: "This remedy of hot-water drinking has attracted my attention for some time. It has been of immense service in relieving me of a terrible dyspepsia that tormented me for many years. I tried numerous able physicians, and there is probably no medicine that is prescribed for such an ailment which was not given to me; but none of them gave me any permanent benefit. But the simple remedy of drinking hot water, accompanied by a rational regulation of my diet, has entirely cured me, advanced though I am in life. It was not the dieting alone that did it. I had tried that before. It was the use of hot water that cured me, for that made it possible to derive benefit from a judicious diet. I have also found this treatment of great benefit in kidney diseases, which are largely owing to mal-assimilation of food."

The teacher listened very attentively to the old gentleman's remarks:

"I am glad to learn that your experience," he said, "agrees so fully with mine. I have become acquainted with various cases in which this simple method of treatment has effected permanent cures after all the efforts of the physicians had failed. I am convinced simply from what I have seen, that almost any disturbance of the human system that results from disorders of the stomach can be alleviated, and, in most instances, cured in the same way. The very simplicity of the thing may cause some to hesitate about attaching much importance to it; but, like the proper ventilation of your dwellings, it may prevent disease and effect cures where all the drugs of the pharmacopœia will fail."—*N. Y. Sun.*

For The Young.

MOUNT HOOD.—Mount Hood stands about sixty miles from the great Pacific, as the crow flies, and about two hundred miles up the Columbia river, as it is navigated. Mount Hood stands utterly alone. And yet he is only a brother, a bigger and a taller brother, of a well raised family of seven snow peaks.

At any season of the year, you can stand upon almost any little eminence within two hundred miles of Mt. Hood and count seven snow cones, clad in eternal winter, piercing the clouds. There is no scene so sublime as this in all the world.

The mountains of Europe are only hills in comparison. Although some of them are quite as high as those of Oregon and Washington territories, yet they lie far inland, and are so set on the top of other hills that they lose much of their majesty. Those of Oregon start up sudden and solitary, and almost out of the sea, as it were. So that while they are not really much higher than the mountain peaks of the Alps, they seem to be about twice as high. And being all in the form of pyramids or cones, they are much more imposing and beautiful than those of either Asia or Europe.

WHAT EVERY BOY SHOULD LEARN.—Every boy should learn to lift himself by the hands and hold on for some time. It is not necessary to go to a gymnasium to learn this. Boys in the country in climbing trees are soon able to lift themselves by the hands. It is well to have a pole placed horizontally, just high enough to allow the feet to be clear from the ground. With this and a rope of good size hanging down from a secure fastening, many useful feats may be learned. The pole and rope may be under a shed or in a barn. To lift the body by the hands and to move along on the pole, to hang by one hand, and to swing various ways, will greatly strengthen the arms and hands. The rope will allow of the more difficult feat of climbing it. At first learn to climb the rope by the aid of the feet, preseing the rope between them. After this learn to go up, using the hands only. In going down never slide but go down hand-under-hand, otherwise the hands may be badly hurt. One who can command himself while on a rope, may at times find the ability to do so very useful. It is easily acquired, and the time spent in such exercise is by no means wasted.

A Mechanical Rat.

The ancient Parrhasius and Zenxis used to think it better than human praise, and the highest triumph of excellence, to have the birds peck at their pictured fruit, or a dog wag his tail on looking at their portrait of his master. Perhaps it really requires greater skill to deceive instinct than to deceive reason. The following anecdote is related to illustrate the perfection with which automatic toy animals are made to imitate the originals:

An immense cat, fat, sleek and a great favorite, lived and roamed at will from the top floor to the sub-cellar of one of our business warehouses. He knew very well what a rat was like. One day a fun-loving clerk bought a toy rat, with a spring inside, which he wound up with a key as he would a watch. The cat was near by, and while one clerk stroked and petted him, another one put the toy on the floor a few feet off. Instantly as he took off the weight of his hand, the rat started on a run, and like a flash of light puss had his paw on it. While it was held down the spring could not work; then puss let it go, as cats will when teasing their poor frightened prey, when it ran away again and puss after it.

The least change in the way of holding, would send it off in a different direction when free, but finally puss thought it time to eat the rat and caught it in his mouth.

"Whir-r-r-r!"—The un-rat-ly racket made puss drop the horrible thing, which fell on its back and kicked. With eyes dilated and spitting out fright, he looked for one second, and then, with tail erect, fled for his life and has never come back. We know that when the weight was lifted off the spring it must run itself down; but puss, although she knew better than we how to catch and eat a real rat, could not understand the mechanical.—*Little Gem.*

At Fortress Monroe, twelve "dummy" torpedoes were sent a distance of 1¼ miles under water and returned to the base of operations by endless cable. They were hidden from view under water, and their position was known only to the operator, "who placed them in any position desired to obstruct or allow the passage of vessels." From these experiments Lieutenant Graydon predicts "a revolution in harbor defence methods."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 17, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS —$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

BACK FROM NEW YORK !

With the second
Supply of Spring and
Summer Goods.
We will be glad to
have you call and see
our selection.
Prices talk
for themselves. Come.

G. R. S & Co. WHITMER & Co
'THE FAIR" "Sopply Depot"
Spring Mills, Pa.

SAVE 20 PER CENT
by calling at
D. GARMAN & SON'S,
BUSH ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
for your
Dry-goods, Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods.
Every thing marked in plain figures and at the lowest possible price. Try us. 29mr3m

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The Penn Harrow for sale by Alexander & Co. tf

——The pressure of advertising obliges us to issue two supplements this edition.

——Let the festive bumble bee beware —boys have donned the straw hat.

——Many horses in Haines twp. are suffering from pink-eye.

——The Illustrated *World*, the new Philadelphia illustrated weekly, is decidedly first-class.

——Is it true that Snyder county editors use Centre county pigs for watch-charms ?

——Read the plaining mill ad. of Philips & Co., Spring Mills. The mill has been enlarged now to do all kinds of work.

——Rev. W. E. Fischer, of this place, is at Springfield, Ohio, as a delegate to the Lutheran General Synod.

——Mr. John Kline was admitted to the bar of our county, last term. He is a law student of Clem Dale.

General Beaver's Brigade of the National Guard will encamp at Conneaut Lake, Crawford county, instead of at Saltzburg.

——There will be a meeting of Centre Co. Pomona Grange, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, May 29th. Three sessions, 10 a. m., 1:30 and 7. m.

——Auction at Brockerhoff's store, every Saturday afternoon and evening, until goods are all sold, as will be seen from our supplement. All put up will be knocked off, hence a rare opportunity is offered for bargains, which no one should miss.

According to the Johnstown *Tribune*, "dudine" is the feminine gender.

'Taint so—both masculine and feminine do dine.

——Persons who may think it will pay to loose half a day to reduce an assessment some $5 to $50, on which the tax will be a few cents, will find where they can "get their money back" by reading the appeals in REPORTER.

——Do you know where to go to for a first-rate bargain in all kinds of store goods? The Penns Valley bargain store stands No. 1 in this regard. Money is saved by purchasing of Dinges, who keeps a full line of everything, in dry-goods, groceries, clothing, glassware, hats, caps, boots, shoes, or any thing you need.

——We have been observing our exchanges of late to learn of the fruit and crop prospects in various localities, and we are gratified to glean from them that all looks promising in this regard. In Centre county there is every prospect for good crops, in grain, grass and fruit.

——The REPORTER visitors this week were Mr. Boob, of Aaronsburg; Auctioneer Leitzel, of Spring Mills; Mr. Chas. Derstine, a former typo on the REPORTER, but now a good photo artist of Lewistown; and Miss Sallie Condo, of Centre Hill. 3t

——In carpets, Dinges asks all simply to examine his stock, as he feels certain it cannot be excelled for quality and low prices. Seven pieces offered at special prices.

——We were pleased to have a call from J. M. Burkholder, of Miami county, Ohio, who was summoned home on account of the illness of his father, Felix Burkholder, now deceased. Mr. Burkholder thinks the wheat prospect in his section of Ohio, is not very promising caused by fly in the fall and winter freezing, he also informs us that fruit trees were largely killed by severe freezing.

——No competition effects Sechlers in the sale of groceries. The housekeepers of our county are wedded to the establishment, and a decade of fair and honest dealing, in offering none but fresh, pure and wholesome groceries, all first class goods, insures a confidence in Sechlers that can not be shaken. A more complete assortment of family groceries is kept nowhere, and there are few that come up to Sechlers in this regard. We know of nothing of so great importance to the health of a family as wholesome fare. There is no imposition in this respect by these parties, as any one ever having dealt there will be free to assure you. It is besides, the best regulated grocery in every respect in this state.

——When the Legislature adjourns there will be a big rush to Lewins & Co's clothing store by the members, whose long sit has worn out their clothes. These fellows want to save money for themselves altho' they ain't so particular about voting out the state's funds. Still it goes to prove that they have found out that Lewins & Co. sell the cheapest suits.

FRESH MEAT.—James A. Deckert's Spring Mills meat market supplies fresh, stall-fed beef, constantly, also pork, veal and mutton in season. Potters Mills, Centre Hill and Penn Hall will be supplied from the wagon, two days each week. 10may6m

DEATH OF JUDGE RUNKLE.

We are pained to inform the readers of the REPORTER of the death of John K. Runkle, of Potter township, one of the Associate Judges of this county, which occurred early on Tuesday morn-last, at his home. His death was sudden and unexpected, and was caused by rheumatism of the heart an attack of which came upon him only the previous evening.

Judge Runkle was widely known and one of the most respected citizens in Pennsvalley. He was kind hearted and upright, and a friend of the poor. He was an old resident of this section, and his sudden death will be mourned by a large number of relatives and acquaintances. His age was about 70 years; his funeral, we are informed, will be at the Tussyville church, on Friday morning, 18.

——On Monday last a man named Wian, of Ohio, was arrested at Mr. Strong's, at Potters Mills, for killing his brother-in-law in Ohio. It seems the two got into a quarrel and Wian shot his relative who died an hour after. Wian fled and was traced to the above place, where he remained a few days, when an officer came and took him back to Ohio.

——The death of Judge Runkle causes a vacancy on the bench which will be filled by an appointment by the governor until next election.

——It is charged by the Clearfield *Citizen* that the colony that started for Montana, under the leadership of two men from Centre county, a few weeks ago, has been swindled in the purchase of sterile farming lands. Many of the colonists have returned home.

Chas. Henny and wife and Ambrose Haines, of Gregg, went on a tour west, on Tuesday; also, same day, S. S. Spangler and wife and Lewis Brumgart, of Miles. Simon Rote, and wife of Aaronsbury, same day, went to Freeport, Ill.

—The Deering-selfbinder is now on exhibitson in the yard adjoining Centre Hall hotel, where all are invited to come and examine it. It is the only binder which is not liable to miss tieing a single sheaf; it has no side draft; no weight on neck of horses; gearing of binder is in the rear; pole is nearer the outer end than any other machine and braced at the platform, and has light draft and light weight. Apply to Gorden & Landis, Bellefonte, or Julian Fleming, Centre Hall, for particulars.

——Special attention is called to the large and complete assortment of suits for all ages and sizes, superior to any thing now in the county, at Dinges.

——From the notice given by the Commissioners in the REPORTER, it will be seen that the appeals will be held in Bellefonte, instead of in the townships, it being less expensive to the county.

——Some farmers are complaining of the seed corn being unsound—this, with a continuation of the present cool weather, might cause a short crop.

— The festive tramp is rather abundant again this spring, and indicates a fondness for good things. In Lock Haven they set these gentlemen to work on the city steeets, and they avoid L. H. in consequence. Happy town.

——Dr. Weaver, of Potters Mills, is reported seriously ill of typhoid pneumonia.

——First class fresh beef will be supplied to my customers every Wednesday and Saturday morning. J. B. SOLT. 2t

——Mr. Steel, who represents the Bellefonte *Republican*, is around these parts and paid his respects to the REPORTER.

——A complete stock of children's, boys', youths' and men's suits, quality guaranteed first class and prices lower than ever, at Dinges.'

Mr. Jos. Kreider 977 N. 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion with gratifying results."

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting my wife or any of my family to any goods or article whatever, as I will pay no bills so contracted.
10may3t WILLIAM COLYER,
Tussyville, Pa.

At J. C. Condo's coach shops, Penn Hall, you can find on hand carriages and buggies with Timpkin, Dexter Queen, Vanderbilt or Elipic springs, platform spring wagons, also manufactures to order the Clark platform spring wagon. Go and see his work before purchasing elsewhere. He uses none but first class stock. 26ap4t

"My boy," said a kind Oil City teacher," if you would be President of the United States, you must be good and very studious."

"Who wants to be President?', yelled out a young chap from a back seat. "I'd ruther be Buffler Bill, and shoot an Injun."

And the boys all chorused, "Them's our sentiments.

Just what the people say—them's our sentiments—when one says that Lewins & Co. sell the cheapest clothing in the county.

MEETING OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The Potter school district directors will meet at Old Fort, Monday, June 4, at 8½ a. m. to examine and setle treasurer's account. All persons interested are requested to attend. Directors-elect to meet at 1 p. m. to organize new board, and the Township Auditors to see whether there be any crookedness in the accounts. WM. MCCORMICK, President.
W. A. KERR, Sec'y.

Stone Valley correspondent of the *Local News* writes: On the farm of Mr. Hendrickson, near Monroe, we beheld the spot where Stewart fatally cut Lightner about thirty years ago. Many remember the occurrance; it took place at supper time in the hay field, under an apple tree, and the weapon was a scythe, The effect of the human blood is visible to this day. The apple tree, then a thrifty, fruitful tree, soon withered and died, and nothing but a turf of moss marks the spot, while surrounding is the most healthy growth of grass. This spot has been plowed and replowed, sowed and resowed, but the same product of moss is the result.

Miss Girouard, the young lady who was recently a petitioner for release from the Hochelaga Convent, Montreal, received a dispensation from His Holiness the Pope, on 8 instant, absolving her from her vows as a nun. She accordingly left the convent and her religious associates for her old home, with its family ties, and resigned to the world again the same evening.

A fight has occurred between the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan and Shinwarris, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with 200 killed.

PHILAD. MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 16.

Flour is dull and weak. Wheat and corn are firm. Oats are steady. Timothy 1 85a1 95. Flour —Minnesota extra at 5 25a5 50, Penn'a family at 5 00a5 25, western do 5 25a5 20. Rye flour is firm at 3 37½4 00.

Wheat steady, with 1 21 bid and 1 21¾ asked for No. 2 red, May; June at 1 22⅞a1 23.

Corn, 65¾a66¼ for sail mixed May, 66a66¼ for June. Oats 52¼a53¾ for No. 2 white.

High wines, 1 19 for western.

PRODUCE.

Apple butter—4½a5c per pound.

Apples—2 00a3 00 for medium, choice 4.00a4.50 per bbl, fancy 4.50a5.00.

Beans—Prime medium 2.15a2.25 per bushel, prime marrowfats 2 50a2 60 per bushel, prime natives 2 20a2 40. Limas 5½a6.

Butter—Choice roll 23a25, prime do 18a22, common to medium 8a12, fancy creamery 27a30.

Cheese—Ohio factory 11a12, York Goshen 15a 16, Sweitzer 16a17.

Beeswax—Quoted at 35a36 ₱ lb.

Dried Fruit—Apples sliced 9a10, evaporated 15 a17, quarters 8a8½, peaches, halves, 7a8, peeled 12 a17, cherries 25a27, raspberries 32a34, blackberries 9a10.

Eggs—No. 1 Penn'a and Ohio fresh in bbls, or cases 16a17.

Vegetables—Turnips per bbl. choice white 1.25 do do yellow 1.25, cabbage per bbl 2 00

Feathers—Live geese 50a55 in packages, in small lots 5a10c more.

Onions—Per bbl 1.00a2.00, onion sets 1 00a2 00 per bushel.

Potatoes—Early rose 60a65 per bushel on track and 70a75 store. Peerless 75 per bbl.

Poultry—Live chickens 90a1 00, dressed do 16a17 per pound, geese 10a12, ducks 16a18, dressed turkeys 18a22.

Sweet Corn—We quote at 4a5 per lb.

Honey—18a25 per pound.

Tallow—City 8a8½, country 7½.

Hominy—We quote at 3.50a3.50 per bbl.

Sweet Cider—Country 6.00a.800 per bbl.; sand refined 9.50a10.00.

Dressed Hogs—Sales at 7a8 per pound.

Seeds—Timothy 2.15a2.20 per bu.; clover small, 9.50a1000.

Salt—No. 1 per bbl. 1. 00, No, 1 extra 1.10, dairy 1.20, C. C. 1.35. Globe Fertilizer 1.35.

GROCERIES.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio 13½a14, choice Rio 13a13½, prime Rio 11a12, good Rio 10a10½. Java 20 a25.

Roasted Coffee—In papers 13a14¼, in bulk 12@ 14.

Sugars—Standard A 8¼a8, Prairie B 8¼a8, refined yel'w 7¾a8, granulated 9¼a8, crushed 9¼a8, powdered 9¼a8.

Syrups—Choice Maple 35, prime do 35, Blackstrap 25.

Rice—Louisiana 6½a7¾, Carolina 6¾a7¾, Head rice 7¾a8.

HIDES.

Green steer hides 75 pounds and up per lb 9a10 green steer hides 60 to 75 pounds 8a9, green bull hides under 60 pounds 6a7, green cow hides all weights 6a7. Above prices are for hides trimmed free from horns, tails and joints, sinues uncut and without grubs or other blemishes. Green calf skins 8 to 15 pounds, 9a10c; rendered tallow, barrels, kegs and boxes, 6a6½; wool skins, each, 75a 1.00; wool skins dry, each, 25a75.

Wool—Fine 35a38.

Extra S. C. hams 13 lbs. and over 13¾, do do 14 to 18 lbs 14 extra S. C. shoulders 10.

Chicago.—Flour quiet and firm.

Wheat 1 13 May, 1 14⅝ June. Chicago spring 1 12⅝. No. 2 red winter 1 14⅝.

Oats 41⅛ cash. Corn 55½ cash. Rye 65, barley 80.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.—Butter, 25 to 28c per pound; potatoes, 80c per bushel; chickens 60 to 80c per pair; lard 16c per pound; apple butter, 70c per gallon; corn 75c per bushel; eggs 15 to 16; cabbage 8 to 12c per head; apples, $1 to $1.50 per bushel; sour crout, 5 cents per quart; onion sets, 8c per quart; oats 50c per bu.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	60
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	2 00
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 24 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; hams, 12 1-2; shoulder, 10; bacon or side, 10; eggs per dozen, 12 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, for the several boroughs and townships for Centre county as follows:

Patton, Monday,	June	4
Half Moon do	do	4
Ferguson, Tuesday,	do	5
Harris, Wednesday	do	6
College, do	do	6
Potter, Thursday,	do	7
Gregg, Friday,	do	8
Penn, Monday,	do	11
Millhiim do	do	11
Haines, Tuesday,	do	12
Miles, do	do	12
Walker Wednesday,	do	13
Marion, do	do	13
Howard, Thursday,	do	14
Howard boro do	do	14
Liberty, Friday	do	15
Curtin, do	do	15
Boggs, Monday,	do	19
Milesburg, do	do	19
Huston, Tuesday,	do	20
Union, do	do	20
Unionville do	do	20
Worth, Wednesday	do	21
Taylor, do	do	21
Burnside do	do	21
Rush, Thursday,	do	22
Philipsburg do	do	22
Snow Shoe, Friday,	do	23
Benner, do	do	23
Spring, Monday,	do	26
Bellefonte, Tuesday,	do	27

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. The assessors with their assessments (assistants not required) are required to be in attendance.

JOHN WOLF,
H. C. CAMPBELL,
MILES WALKER. A. J. GRIEST,
17may *Clerk.* *Commissioners.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Felix Burkholder, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
17may6t F. M. BURKHOLDER, Adm'r.
Centre Hill, Pa

SPRING MILLS
Plaining Mill.

☞The place to buy your best☜
☞and cheapest Building Mate☜
☞rial is of

Jas. A. Krape & Co.,
Spring Mills, Pa.,

who keep all kinds of
FLOORING,
GERMAN, &
SPLIT SIDING.
SURFACE BOARDS,
WINDOW SASHES,
SHUTTERS, BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.

Anything wanted not ready will be furnished on short notice.

MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
17may 1y

Pittsburg, May 6.—A barn 200 feet long, owned by the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, containing 500 tons of hay belonging to the East Liberty Stock Company, was burned to-night.

A desperate fight between a posse of Texas farmers and three horse thieves in the lower part of the Indian Territory, near Darlington, Wednesday last, resulted in the killing of one of the horse thieves named Fleming. Another was badly wounded and the third captured. The wounded man was left on the prairie.

During April twenty-nine new national banks were organized.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Supervisors of Potter Twp., that all persons are forbidden to haul any stone or other material on the public road for repairing the same unless by their orders. JOHN EMERICK,
13may4t JAMES RUNKEL.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.
apr26tf

——Theodore Tilton has been chosen orator for Commencement at Lewisburg.

Mr. Wm. H. Fleming, 631 N; 12th St, Philad, Pa., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for toning the system and for loss of appetite with good results."

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of John Hues, of Penn twp., deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Centre county, to report advancements if any, ascertain any debts of decedent unpaid, and to make distribution of any funds in the hands of an administrator of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Monday, June 4, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.
may10td ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the estate of John Shannon, dec'd. The auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the balance due said estate, remaining in the hands of S. J. Herring, administrator, &c., to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Friday, June 8, 1883, at 10 a. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties must make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. C. P. HEWES.
10may3t Auditor.

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,

On L. & T. R. R.

FINE SUMMER RESORT.

Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. H. BIBBY.....Proprietor.
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
10may1y

☞We will be obliged to strike from our list such names to which we have sent the REPORTER for a number of years in good faith, without having received any remittance, or even response to our requests for the needful. We have shown an easy disposition, but do not not feel like being imposed upon all the time, or at least in cases where it would seem advantage is to be taken of our good nature. tf

STUNNED.

Frail woman, frailest of the race,
How oft she suffers sore,
But cures are coming on apace
By which her pains are o'er;
Peruna chief among them all,
And *Manalin* to boot,
With these we lift the funeral pall.
While quack stand stunned and mute?

GRAHAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.

If you want good, honest Boots and Shoes—goods that you will be pleased with—buy the following makes, and you will get the best:
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